


FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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CHIANG PREDICTS PRC WILL DISINTEGRATE IN POWER STRUGGLE

OW061024Y Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Text] In New York, it is reported the Republic of China's Premier Chiang Ching-kuo has predicted that the Chinese communist-held mainland would be disintegrated through the struggle of different power groups and said that the Republic of China was optimistic about recovering the mainland. He said some of the different power groups on the mainland are having contact with us. Premier Chiang told the American television interviewer William Buckley Jr that there would be a deep malcontent going on in the Chinese communist regime before too long.

After Mao's death, he said, the Chinese communist regime could not have firm control in all parts of mainland China. Neither Hua Kuo-feng nor Teng Hsiao-ping had that ability, the premier pointed out. The Chinese mainland was by no means stabilized. Before the death of Mao, there were a lot of people saying that the Chinese mainland was stabilized, but all of these observations were proved wrong by subsequent events. He noted that those who believed the mainland was being stabilized, and now the problem of the Gang of four being solved, would again be proved wrong.

Premier Chiang said the government of the Republic of China constituted the center of attention of the people on the Chinese mainland to look forward to for eventual deliverance. The government has the responsibility to give back to the Chinese people on the mainland their freedom. To accomplish this mission, Premier Chiang said the government should rely 70 percent on political means and 30 percent on military means. Premier Chiang believed that the Chinese people on the mainland could not forever tolerate sufferings from communist oppression without uprisings. When the uprisings took place on the mainland, he said, we would give appropriate support.

On Washington-Peiping relations, Premier Chiang cautioned the United States on the motive behind the Chinese communist scheme to establish relations with Washington. He said that the Peiping regime, by establishing some kind of relationship with the United States, could one day negotiate with the Soviet Union. The Soviet military capability was much stronger than the Chinese communist regime at the present moment, and therefore the Peiping regime was not in a position to negotiate with the Soviet regime. But one day when the Chinese communist regime's military capability was so strengthened by the relationship with the United States, it then could afford to conduct negotiations with the Soviet Union.

He said that the basic relationship between Peiping and Moscow was quite different from that between Peiping and Washington because Peiping and Moscow were both communist although there was a great difference of view between them.

CHIANG'S SPRING FESTIVAL MESSAGE REPORTED

OW061415Y Taipei CNA in English 1130 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, Feb 6 (CNA)--Premier Chiang Ching-kuo Monday urged his fellow countrymen in free China to "always be prepared for possible future perils while enjoying peace and prosperity."

Extending his spring festival greetings, which were televised to every home at prime time on the eve of the lunar New Year's day, Premier Chiang reminded people of the Republic of China of the Chinese communists' stepped-up oppression of the people on the mainland and intensified subversive activities against Taiwan.

The premier said the communists are doing this because "infighting among themselves has reached a critical stage," adding that "life for our 800 million countrymen under their control has become unbearable." In addition to stepping up oppression at home, the communists have also intensified their outward threats particularly those against Taiwan. "They (the communists) are trying to divide us from within and weaken us behind our back. Therefore we must heighten our vigilance against their conspiracies," the premier said.

He also urged his countrymen "to work harder for the task of recovering the mainland and liberating our countrymen from communist tyranny so that they may someday live as freely, peacefully and prosperously as we do here now."

Citing the Chinese custom of making a wish for the new year, the premier said the common wish of all the people today "is to build a society of greater stability, more of everything for everybody and stronger in unity and vigor." This can be done, he said, because it is not only the wish of the people but also what the government is determined to accomplish.

From his frequent weekend visits to the paddy fields, factories, campuses, military installations and small villages and towns, the premier added, he has found that "the people have faith in their government and support their government."

Premier Chiang also reminded his countrymen of the hardships that the nation had gone through in 1977. He noted that during the past year, Taiwan suffered not only from drought and floods but also two big typhoons. "Those natural disasters have inflicted heavy damage and loss upon us. But with out joint efforts to solve every problem and overcome all the difficulties, we managed to gradually restore and rebuild everything. This is a clear example that "where there is a will their is a way" and that "with determination and hard work there is nothing that cannot be done."

While expressing his confidence to achieve an 8.8 percent growth in the nation's economy in 1978, the premier emphasized that "our ideal is not only to improve the people's life materially but also to improve it on the spiritual side. We hope to build a society wherein material improvement and spiritual advancement are balanced in such a way that not only everybody has everything he needs but also that there is stability and harmony, and everybody has initiative for work and everybody is full of hope. This is what we strive for, and this is the new beginning," the premier said.

BRIEFS

CEMENT EXPORTS--Taipei, Jan 31--Taiwan will export 200,000 metric tons of cement to Thailand this year, according to industry sources. They said initial agreements on the cement exports have already been reached between local suppliers and Thai importers. Deliveries will be made in the next 10 months, with each shipment averaging 20,000 metric tons, the sources said. The vast majority of the proposed exports will be supplied by Taiwan Cement Corporation, the island's largest producer of the building material. In addition to Thailand, local producers are expected to ship some 1.8 million tons of cement to the Middle East and other Asian countries in the current year. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0943 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW]

SHIP LAUNCHINGS--Kaohsiung, Jan 31--A 445,000-ton supertanker and two 28,500-ton multipurpose carriers built at the giant shipyard of China Shipbuilding Corporation were launched Tuesday morning. The supertanker was built for Burmah Oil Tanker Ltd. The two multipurpose carriers were ordered by Yangming Marine Transportation Company. Meanwhile, another two carriers of the same tonnage class ordered by Yangming Marine Transportation were laid with keels today. The supertanker and two multipurpose carriers will be delivered in May this year. The first supertanker built by China Shipbuilding, the "Burmah Endeavour", was completed in December last year. [Taipei CNA in English 0955 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW]

NEW FACTORIES--Taipei, Feb 3--A total of 3,951 factories were set up in Taiwan last year, with combined investments amounting to NT\$97,882 million, the Economics Ministry said. There was a tendency that industries were going capital- and technology-intensive as the greater part of the new factories belonged to heavy and petrochemical industries, a spokesman said. He attributed this to the inauguration last year of an integrated steel mill and a petrochemical complex which helped to provide necessary raw materials to feed the island's heavy and petrochemical industries. As a result, heavy and petrochemical factories last year accounted for 52.7 percent of the manufacturing industry, up from 50.8 percent the previous year. Taiwan's industry grew 11.2 percent in 1977. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1402 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW]

ENERGY CONSUMPTION, RESERVES--Taipei, Feb 3--Taiwan's energy consumption last year amounted to 32.53 million metric tons of the coal-equivalent, an increase of 5 times over 1961, economic sources said. The energy consumption growth averaged 10.5 percent during the 1961-1977 period. The island relied on imports for 88 percent of its energy supply, and the percentage will rise because of its limited energy reserves. Based on an estimate, Taiwan's available energy reserves can last only about 2 decades unless offshore oil tapping is successful. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1405 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW]

FOREIGN MINISTRY LOBBIES FOR UN DEBATE ON SATELLITE ISSUE

OWO70541Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0443 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 7 KYODO--Japan is trying to persuade other member countries of the United Nations science and technology subcommittee to discuss the problem of plunging artificial satellites when the committee opens its regular session in New York next week. Foreign Ministry officials said Monday.

The officials said that efforts to initiate such discussion at the world body stemmed from the serious concern held by the general public in Japan about the falling last month of a disintegrated Soviet nuclear-powered satellite in northern Canada. Any part of the world, including Japan, is liable to be victimized in a similar incident in the future unless preventive action is taken internationally, they said.

They said that Swedish Ambassador to Japan Bengt Odevall and R.V. Gorham, minister at the Canadian Embassy in Tokyo, had already expressed their support of the Japanese initiative when the matter was discussed with them at the Foreign Ministry earlier Monday.

Efforts will be continued in Tokyo to persuade some other major member-countries of the subcommittee to take up the matter for discussion, they said. After the groundwork, the officials said, the Japanese delegation at the United Nations headquarters in New York will sound out all of the 37 member countries of subcommittee on the matter.

A major effort will be made to persuade the United States and the Soviet Union, which the officials said were most concerned with the issue, to take up the matter for discussion.

Without the support of the two big countries, there will be nothing done, they said.

All the agenda items for the subcommittee meeting to be held February 13-March 3 have already been prepared. Any additional discussion item for the meeting normally is taken up when the subcommittee has the time during the final days of the session. Japan is making the effort, however, to have the problem of the artificial satellite brought up during the first one or two days of the session, the officials said.

The officials said that specific steps that can be taken to prevent the danger of falling satellites, such as working out a new international treaty or other safety precautions, would be left for discussion at the subcommittee meeting.

They added that Tomohiko Kobayashi, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's United Nations affairs bureau, would head Japan's delegation to the coming UN subcommittee meeting.

JCP CALLS FOR 'COMPLETE BAN' ON MILITARY SATELLITES

OWO70559Y Tokyo KYODO in English 5049 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 7 KYODO--The Japan Communist Party presented to the House of Representatives Tuesday a draft resolution calling for a complete ban on military satellites and nuclear-powered orbiters.

In the resolution, the party pointed out that any accident involving nuclear-powered satellites, like the recent crash over northern Canada of a Soviet Cosmos, can cause radioactive pollution.

The party demanded that the government appeal to other nations for total restrictions on military use of man-made bodies in space, through international conferences.

USHIBA COMMENTS ON TRADE DISPUTE WITH COMMON MARKET

OW070515Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Feb 7 KYODO--Nobuhiko Ushiba, external economic affairs minister, expressed belief Tuesday that the current Japan-European Common Market trade dispute would be settled, at least for the time being, if Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda visits Europe and Japan buys European-built airbus jetliners.

He gave the view when he met the press following the day's regular Cabinet meeting. Referring to a meeting of Common Market foreign ministers scheduled to be held in Brussels Tuesday, he said Japan should accept Common Market demands for correcting the current bilateral trade imbalance as much as possible, although it may be difficult to make major concessions.

Ushiba, who visited the Common Market recently explain surplus-cutting measures to be taken by Japan, also said that the European Communities Commission wishes to conclude negotiations with Japan for redressing the trade imbalance, between this month and late in March.

At the talks to be held here soon between Japanese and Common Market officials, Ushiba said, Reishi Teshima, director-general of the Foreign Ministry's economic affairs bureau, will serve as Japan's chief delegate.

The Common Market plans to dispatch three top officials, including Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the European Communities Commission, to Tokyo for the talks.

Ushiba also said that, according to a report from Hideo Kitahara, Japanese ambassador to France, government leaders of the Common Market nations apparently have no intention to take 'special' steps against Japan, even if the trade dispute is not settled in a way satisfactory to the Common Market through the negotiations.

Minoru Masuda's Comments

OW070521Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0305 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 7 KYODO--Minoru Masuda, vice minister for international affairs of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, returned home Monday night from his tour of European Economic Community and East European countries. At a press conference, Masuda said that the EEC authorities strongly urged Japan to purchase airbuses and other jetplanes from EEC member countries in an attempt to rectify Japan's cumulative trade surplus. He said, however, the total value of Japan's bilateral trade with EEC member nations fell far behind its aggregate trade with the United States.

Masuda was attending an informal ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva to discuss the EEC-proposed revision of the GATT rules seeking the selective invocation of the safeguard clause.

According to Masuda, an EEC commission is likely to be assigned to compile a comprehensive study on the Japan-Common Market trade problems by the EEC foreign ministers meeting to be held Tuesday in Brussels. The study report would be presented to the EEC summit meeting to be held in Copenhagen for its approval, he said.

The bilateral trade imbalance, lopsidedly in favor of Japan, reached the yen 2 billion level in 1974, some yen 3.2 billion in 1975, yen 4.1 billion in 1976 and the yen 5 billion level in 1977, according to Masuda. The EEC Commission was now asking its member states to submit their draft plans for correction of the trade imbalance with Japan, Masuda said.

He predicted that the EEC authorities are most likely to seek Japan's concessions for increased imports of EEC products item by item.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR FUEL TRANSSHIPMENT--Mito, Jan 31--A 1,290-ton nuclear fuel carrier arrived at Tokai-Mura, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tuesday morning carrying 24 units of used nuclear fuel each containing 49 fuel rods. The 4.7 tons of used fuel, packed in two radiation-proof casks, was shipped Monday from the Tokyo Electric Power Company's Fukushima atomic power station. Workers began to transship the casks shortly after 10:00 am from the "Hinoura Maru" to two large trailer trucks. The trucks were scheduled to leave the Tokai-Mura pier in the afternoon for the reprocessing plant of the state-run reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation about 4 kilometers away. The Tokai-Mura plant is scheduled to start a full-scale test run in mid-February. By October, the state-run corporation plans to reprocess 9.4 tons more of used fuel from the Fukushima power station and 16 tons from the Kansai Electric Power Company's Mihama atomic power station. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1012 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW]

URANIUM DEVELOPMENT GROUP--Tokyo, Feb 4--Twenty-six Japanese firms and corporations have agreed to form a committee to facilitate exploration and development of uranium resources overseas. The committee will be headed by Toshio Ito, vice president of Kansai Electric Power Co. The 26 firms taking part include nine electric power firms, six mining firms and six trading firms as well as three governmental corporations. Among them are Japan Atomic Power Co., Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Industrial Bank of Japan, Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp and Metal Mining Agency of Japan. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0929 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW]

MACHINERY FOR ROMANIA--Tokyo, Feb 4--Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd has received an order from the Romanian Machine Tool Exports and Imports Corporation for five large horizontal boring machines, worth 58 billion yen. A company spokesman said Saturday the five machines will be exported to Romania by April next year. He said Mitsubishi also received an order from the corporation last February for two horizontal boring machines. The two machines will be shipped to Romania by next month, he said. The spokesman said Mitsubishi is now holding talks with the same corporation for export of two more machines to that country. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0939 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW]

PREREQUISITES, OBSTACLES TO REUNIFICATION CITED

OW070419Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN February 5 carried an article headlined "Split Can Be Prevented and Divided Country Reunified by Achieving Great National Unity". The article says:

The invariable stand and policy maintained by our party for the solution of the reunification question is to reunify the country with the united patriotic forces of the North and South. For the reunification of the country all the patriotic forces should unite their strength and the North and the South achieve great national unity as a single nation, transcending the difference in idea, ideal, and system. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "It is true that there are now differences in ideas and beliefs between the North and the South. But we think we must transcend these differences for the sake of national unity".

The reunification of the country is a national task to be carried out by our people themselves. We should reunify the country by our own efforts and this requires the North and the South to unite their strength. It is an unavoidable noble national duty to achieve unity, however complex it may be.

Today when even countries and nations with differing systems and ideals come into contact and negotiation with each other to solve matters of common concern, there is no reason for a single nation not to unite. The difference of the North and South in ideal and belief is an internal problem of the nation on all accounts. It can never be a reason for a single nation to be divided into two indefinitely.

Ours is a homogeneous nation which cannot live, separated in the North and South indefinitely. Even if the North and South cannot achieve reunification right now, the severed national ties should be rejoined and a road to reunification be opened by promoting understanding and cooperation while leaving the two social systems as they are for the time being. Avoiding the solution of the reunification question, while putting the difference in ideal and belief to the fore, will only play into the hands of the domestic and foreign splittists who fear the unity of our people more than anything else.

Our people are all undergoing misfortunes and sufferings due to the national split. They are the national misfortunes and sufferings, not confined to any single family, single class or single social stratum. Koreans are all opposed to the division, they have common interest in the country's reunification and ardently desire it. If the North and South understand and trust each other for the sake of national reunification and subordinate everything to the solution of the reunification question, great national unity can be achieved.

The article continues: In order to reunify the country, the North and South should restore the severed national ties by removing misunderstanding and mistrust, pulling down the barrier between the North and South and realising wide-range contact and negotiation and many-sided cooperation.

To achieve unity, an obstacle to it must be removed. The military fascist terror rule of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is a great obstacle to the national unity and the country's reunification. As long as the free expression of the people is suppressed, the tension heightened and antagonism is incited for confrontation between the North and South, it is impossible to remove misunderstanding and mistrust, achieve national unity and solve the question of the country's reunification.

The reunification of the country is the work of all people and the whole nation. In order to achieve reunification by the strength of the whole nation, democracy should be guaranteed so that all people may discuss the problem of reunification, find the way for its solution and actively take part in accelerating the cause of reunification under free circumstances.

It is the first and foremost condition for national unity to get rid of the order suppressing the people's discourse on the reunification question and binding them hand and foot. A climate of national harmony and unity can be created and a phase for peaceful reunification opened only when the freedom of discourse on reunification is guaranteed and the anti-communist and war rackets are brought to an end through the democratisation of South Korean society.

The reunification of the country can be achieved only through the struggle against the domestic and foreign splittists. The struggle for reunifying the country is a struggle between the patriots and traitors and between the forces of national independence and the forces of foreign aggressors. It is imperative for great national unity to struggle against the traitorous forces standing in its way. Success in the struggle of our people for national reunification hinges on the unity of all the patriotic forces of the North and South.

In conclusion, the article stresses: The three principles of national reunification which became the basis of the July 4 North-South joint statement; at our proposal, the five-point policy of national reunification, their embodiment, and the four-point national salvation proposal adopted at the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations which was held in Pyongyang in January last year are all intended to radically improve and develop the relations between the North and South and open a phase for the peaceful reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the nation, through the realisation of the noble ideal of great national unity.

U.S. WITHDRAWAL, REDUCED TENSION REQUIRED FOR PEACE

OW041555Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)--As long as tension and the danger of war persist between the North and South, peace cannot be guaranteed in our country nor can a prospect for its peaceful reunification be opened. NODONG SINMUN said this on February 3 in an article entitled "Relaxation of Tension is Requisite to Peaceful Solution of Reunification Question."

Noting that turning a deaf ear to our peaceful initiatives and the unanimous demand of the people, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are aggravating the country's situation as never before, more frantically stepping up the war preparations, the article says: Under such condition it is most urgent to ease tension and remove the danger of war between the North and South. It continues: For this it is imperative to force all foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea and remove the North-South military confrontation.

Foreign troops are present in South Korea and the armed forces of the North and South stand against each other with the military demarcation line in between. This is the main factor of threat to peace and heightened tension in the country and a source of mistrust and misunderstanding within the nation and an obstacle to the peaceful reunification of the country.

But the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique brought forward a "nonaggression treaty" turning down our realistic proposition and claimed that this "treaty" would give a sort of "guarantee" for peace and peaceful reunification.

Today when the aggression troops of imperialism are occupying South Korea and the arms reinforcement and war exercises are ceaseless at their instigation, how can the tension be removed by concluding a "treaty" between the North and South? Furthermore, the South Korean puppets are a figurehead without any real power, without any command over the puppet army.

It is unbecoming for those who are speeding up the war preparations, backed up by the bayonets of the imperialists, to talk about "peace" and "peaceful unification." What is needed to remove the tension is not such empty talk as "nonaggression treaty" but practical measures for removing the military confrontation and easing the tension-- withdrawal of the foreign troops from South Korea, discontinuation of the arms reinforcement and arms drive, reduction of the army and armaments and an end to the shipment of weapons from foreign countries. Above all, the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea unconditionally and all the lethal weapons immediately shipped out of South Korea. Along with this, the armed forces of the North and South should be reduced drastically and military expenses be cut.

The successful solution of all these problems demands that reasonable initiatives including the disarmament talks proposed by the joint meeting of our political parties and public organisations be translated into practice without delay. There can be no other way than this for easing the tension and removing the danger of war in Korea.

PAK CHONG-HUI'S THREAT TO SUPPRESS STUDENTS DENOUNCED

OW070405Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries a commentary flailing the outcry of Pak Chong-hui the traitor during his inspection of the puppet Ministry of Education on February 2. Crying that the students cause "unnecessary troubles" when "the year of election" comes round, the puppet raved he would "not pardon" their act and so on.

This betrays his sinister design to further strengthen the suppression of the students with the approach of the so-called "election to the national conference for unification" and "presidential election" and rig up his "election" in a fear-stricken atmosphere created by fascist suppression to hold the "presidential" chair again. The frantic shriek of Pak Chong-hui the puppet is an open threat to the South Korean students and a new signal of suppression to drown them in the sea of blood.

The puppet jabbered that the struggle of the South Korean students against fascism and for democracy is a "thoughtless one" caused by "outside agitation and instigation" and produces "unnecessary troubles." This is an intolerable insult to the students who have risen for a just cause. He who acts "thoughtlessly" and makes "troubles" in South Korea is none other than Pak Chong-hui the puppet.

With no sophistry can Pak Chong-hui the traitor deny the stark reality, the commentary says, and stresses: He shouted at his underlings that measures should be taken to prevent the students from rising in resistance and "efforts be concentrated" on "anti-communist education."

It is inevitable that the South Korean students should struggle against the puppets. It is their inalienable right. The puppets' insult to the students and attempts to suppress their struggle at the point of the bayonet will only give rise to bitterer hatred and indignation.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER'S CAMBODIA VISIT NOTED

SK050600Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 4 Feb 78 SK

[Text] According to a report, a Thai Government delegation headed by Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun made an official good will visit to Democratic Cambodia from 30 January to 2 February.

During the visit, the Thai foreign minister was received by Prime Minister Pol Pot. He also met Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs Ieng Sary and discussed problems in promoting relations between the two countries. Upon returning to Bangkok on 2 February, the Thai foreign minister said that during his visit the two parties had agreed to normalize bilateral relations.

TROUPE ON S.E. ASIA TOUR ARRIVES RANGOON VIA PRC

SK040429Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 4 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)--The Pyongyang art troupe of our country headed by Kim Kwang-ho arrived in Rangoon on the afternoon of January 31 in the first leg of its performance tour of Southeast Asian countries, according to a report. The art troupe was cordially met at the airport by the director of the art department and the director of the historical relics department of the Ministry of Culture, the assistant director of the Cultural Relations Department of the Foreign Ministry and other personages concerned. Present at the airport were staff members of the DPRK Embassy in Rangoon.

The Pyongyang art troupe stopped over in Peking and Kunming on its way to Burma. At the Peking airport the Pyongyang art troupe was met by a vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, a vice-director of the Asian Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other personages concerned, staff members of the DPRK Embassy and diplomatic envoys of Burma and other countries in Peking.

The Pyongyang art troupe left Pyongyang by special plane on the morning of January 31 for a visit to Southeast Asian countries. It was seen off at the airport by Yi Chang-son, Kim Yong-sun, Choe Yong-hwa, Cho Yong-chol and other personages concerned, leading functionaries of central art organizations and artists in the city.

POLISH TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES 3 FEBRUARY

SK040359Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 4 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)--A government trade delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Tadeusz Nestorowicz, vice-minister of external trade and marine economy of the Polish People's Republic, arrived in Pyongyang by train on February 3. The delegation was met at the railway station by personage concerned Han Su-kil and Tadeusz Bialkowski, Polish ambassador to our country.

KIM IL-SONG GREETES NEW SRI LANKA PRESIDENT JAYEWARDENE

OW061625Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1600 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to J.R. Jayewardene on his assumption of office as president of the Republic of Sri Lanka. The message of greetings reads:

His excellency J.R. Jayewardene, president, Republic of Sri Lanka, Colombo

I extend my warm congratulations to Your Excellency on your assumption of office as president of the Republic of Sri Lanka.

Convinced that the friendship and cooperation between our two countries will develop in the interests of the two peoples, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish Your Excellency great successes in your work for the country's prosperity and progress.

Kim Il-song, President, Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Pyongyang, February 6, 1978

SOVIET, POLISH PAPERS REPORT DPRK ECONOMIC GAINS

OWO61045Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA)--The second seven-year (1978-1984) plan for the development of the national economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted with unanimous approval at the session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK is a grandiose programme to make further advance along the road of socialist construction, stressed the soviet paper PRAVDA.

In a recent issue, the Soviet paper, introducing the second seven-year plan, a new long-term plan of our country, noted that industrial output would increase 2.2 times during the plan period. Referring to the main targets of the new seven-year plan, the paper continued: The DPRK has realistic possibilities for the successful fulfilment of these tasks. Her developing economy firmly relies on the already-built industry and the activeness and enthusiasm of the masses of the people. Suffice it to say that enterprises of the DPRK produce only in five days as much industrial goods as turned out in one whole year before liberation.

The paper said: In recent years the DPRK has made big advances in various domains of the national economy. A large number of factories, enterprises, irrigation setups and new railway trunks have been built. The DPRK's agriculture has a solid and stable foundation for it relies on the successes of industry.

A recent issue of the Polish paper RYNNKI ZAGRANICZNE carried an article introducing the economic development of our country under the title "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea embarks upon the fulfilment of the new seven-year plan."

Noting that the DPRK has entered the fulfilment of the second seven-year (1978-1984) plan, the paper said: The plan envisages a high tempo of growth. In the plan period production will rise to 7.4-8 million tons in steel, 70-80 million tons in coal, 12-13 million tons in cement and 56,000-60,000 million kwh in electricity.

In the period of the fulfilment of the last 6-year plan the industrial output of the DPRK grew annually at the high tempo of 16.3 percent on an average, surpassing by far the originally envisaged rate of annual growth, the paper said. It introduced that the targets of electricity, coal and steel were successfully attained.

Referring to the great successes made in agriculture, the paper said that Korea reached the target of 7 million tons of grain envisaged in the six-year plan two years ahead of schedule and produced 8.5 million tons of grain last year.

WEATHER CHANGES REQUIRE BETTER FARM PREPARATIONS

SK070530Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 6 Feb 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 6 February editorial: "Let Us Accelerate Farming Preparations by Concentrating all Efforts on Rural Villages"]

[Text] Today our agricultural working people are vigorously making farming preparations, cherishing the revolutionary zeal of occupying the height of 8.8 million tons of grain without fail while upholding the militant tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the nationwide agricultural congress.

To once again effect a leap on the agricultural front and thus occupy the height of 8.8 million tons of grain this year is one of the most glorious and rewarding tasks for our people--especially our farm workers.

At the nationwide agricultural congress the great leader again gave detailed direction and methods for occupying the height of 8.8 million tons and the further height of 10 million tons of grain, at the same time setting forth militant tasks for thorough and astute farming preparations for this year.

In his New Year message the great leader taught: The agricultural front must make farming preparations and conduct farming in a scientific, technical manner in accordance with the chuche-based farming method so that we attain a bumper harvest again this year.

Making substantial preparations is important for successful agricultural farm production during a given year. In any type of work, proper preparations and a good start can bring good results. This is all the more true in farm production.

The current situation--wherein all agricultural production processes have been made scientific and technical with the adoption of chuche-oriented farm methods and the cold front's influence is expected to intensify--demands more thorough farm preparations. Whimsical and abnormal weather have brought great changes in the farming season and growing conditions. Also, due to intensification of agricultural work and embodiment of the chuche-oriented farm method, today all farming processes including seeding, growing of rice seedlings, rice transplanting and cultivating crops have greatly changed and improved. This has made it necessary to perform more work in advance before the ground has thawed, and to effect new technical processes in the farming preparation season. Therefore, today's farming preparations are more complicated and greater than ever before.

As stressed at the nationwide agricultural congress, experience gained by the cooperative farms in grain production last year proves that when we concentrate all efforts on farming preparations with this changed reality in mind, we can thoroughly carry out the chuche-oriented farm method.

The spring seeding season is approaching. All functionaries and agricultural workers on the agricultural front must further accelerate farm preparations with firm determination to thoroughly complete all preparatory farming work. The most important task in current preparations is for all rural villages to produce good quality humus in greater quantities. When good humus is produced in greater quantities we can produce better rice shoots which can be transplanted in time. Therefore all cooperative farms must actively secure sources of humus and produce the assigned quantities without fail.

We must also vigorously struggle to produce good quality compost by improving techniques.

For successful farming work this year again, we must astutely prepare cold rice seedling beds. All functionaries and workers in the rural economic sector must develop cold rice seedling beds meeting technical standards, while paying attention to the nature of the ground and the situation on the farms.

All cooperative farms must prepare sufficient equipment and materials for developing cold rice seedling beds such as fencing material, equipment for levelling the soil and other items. They must properly repair and maintain vinyl tents in advance. Along with this, good quality high-yield seeds which can be properly grown even under the cold front's influence should also be obtained in sufficient quantities and effectively stored and managed in accordance with technical regulations.

To secure farm machinery and implements in advance is one of the important tasks in farming preparations. Therefore farm workers and functionaries must obtain tractors, farm machines, farm tools and their spare parts and must establish detailed plans for their repair and maintenance.

They must also build more storehouses of various types to properly maintain and store fertilizers, seeds and farm machines and implements, as called for by regulations, and must store sufficient fuel for tractors, to be used in timely spring plowing.

Today, as the cold front's influence lingers, taking thorough measures to prevent possible drought and flood damage is another important task in current farming preparations. As the experience of last year's farm work proves, water supply is a key factor in increasing grain and corn production. All rural economic and irrigation sector functionaries and workers, recognizing that increased grain production this year depends on successful dry field irrigation work, must complete this work by April in a general spirited advance in the dry field irrigation battle, upholding the decisions of the 12th and 13th plenary sessions of the Fifth KWP Central Committee.

All rural villages must struggle more vigorously to secure underground water by digging wells, building waterways and laying pipe. Rural villages must also check small irrigation facilities including existing wells and water pipes, and must prepare water pumps, motors and hoses for timely use.

Functionaries and workers in the rural economic sector must accelerate and complete construction of pumping stations as well as medium and small-size irrigation reservoirs, including the Anam-ri and Tonghwa-ri pumping stations in North Pyongan Province, and must accelerate waterway construction in connection with the Unpa reservoir and other reservoirs so as to smoothly solve the water problem. Along with this, all rural villages must review the drainage situation and prepare facilities and materials in advance so as to prevent possible flood damage.

One of the important tasks in properly carrying out current farming preparations is to further strengthen the material and technical support from all economic sectors.

Chemical industry functionaries and workers must produce and supply various kinds of chemical fertilizer of good quality, including nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers, by placing all available fertilizer production facilities in full operation. Plants and enterprises in all related sectors including the metallurgy, machinery and construction material sectors, must produce more and better materials and equipment such as steel, lumber, cement, tractors, trucks, water pumps, farm wagons and other items needed in farm work, and must supply them to rural villages in a timely manner.

Party organizations, the three-revolution teams and guidance functionaries face a heavy but glorious task in astutely making current farming preparations. All party organizations and three-revolution teams in rural villages must actively conduct political and organizational work among farm workers to ensure that they fully recognize the importance of farming preparations and actively take part in this work as worthy masters. In particular, the current farming preparation battle must be constantly pushed in close coordination with the struggle to achieve the goals of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions.

Also, every functionary must go to local sites and extensively grasp the status and progress of farming preparations as worthy commanders standing at the vanguard of the agricultural front. They must then correctly develop combat plans as functionaries responsible for all agricultural production processes, must properly conduct organizational work and thus must responsibly organize and command all current farming preparations efforts with a firm, vigorous spirit.

To conduct farm preparations as called for by the chuche-oriented farming method is a glorious task for attaining another bumper harvest this year and further accelerating socialist economic construction. Upholding the programmatic instructions of the great leader at the nationwide agricultural congress and his militant tasks elucidated in the New Year message, let us all vigorously advance to occupy the height of 8.8 million tons of grain by all joining in the current farming preparation battle, so as to attain a rewarding success this year.

CORRECTION TO KWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE LETTER ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The item entitled "Text of KWP Central Committee Letter on Economic Development", published on page D 1 of the 31 January DAILY REPORT, should be corrected as follows:

Page D 5, first paragraph, fifth line, the figures 740,000 and 800,000 should read respectively 7.4 and 8 million tons of steel.

Page D 6, seventh paragraph, fifth line, the figure 350 million should read 3.5 million tons of fish products.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH INDIA SIGNED IN NEW DELHI 3 FEB

For a Delhi report on the signing and provisions of a trade agreement between the DPRK and India, signed in New Delhi on 3 February, see the South Asia section of the 7 February Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMENTS ON 1 FEBRUARY DPRK MEMORANDUM

SK070245Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0240 GMT 7 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Feb 7 (HAPTONG)--The Foreign Ministry here today accused North Korea of continuing to stick with its aggressive design to bring the entire Korean Peninsula under communist rule by violent means.

A Foreign Ministry official made the accusation in his comment on North Korea's recent diplomatic memorandum in which the communist Pyongyang regime rejected again the proposed cross recognition by major powers of South and North Korea and simultaneous admission of both Seoul and Pyongyang to the United Nations.

The North Korean memorandum contains nothing new that could contribute to solving the Korean question and does not deserve any consideration, the ranking official in charge of U.N. affairs said. The North Korean communists have shown once again their insincerity in efforts to establish a lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula by rejecting "our proposal for a South-North non-aggression agreement," the official charged.

The North Korean diplomatic campaign was apparently intended to cover up the Pyongyang regime's growing isolation in the international community which was invited by the communist economic debacle, smuggling practices by North Korean diplomats in Europe, the construction of illegal infiltration tunnels in the demilitarized zone (DMZ), ax-slaying of U.S. officers at Panmunjom and the communist rejection of resumption of the long-stalled inter-Korean dialogue, the official said.

"The North Korean move also stems from its growing uneasiness about the increasing support we receive from the world community for our practical and peace-oriented diplomacy," the official went on.

It was North Korea that perpetuated the national division by rejecting the U.N.-supervised general elections in South and North Korea in 1947, he charged. It was also North Korea that invited the presence of U.N. forces on the Korean Peninsula by invading the South in 1950, he said.

The official denounced North Korea for raising further tensions on the peninsula by unilaterally breaking up the South-North dialogue without any due reason in 1973.

Seoul has no choice but to seek U.N. membership unilaterally if North Korea continues to reject the simultaneous admission of South and North Korea to the world organization, he said.

MEETINGS WITH KEY ALLIES PLANNED TO COUNTER DPRK MOVES

SK040107Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0055 GMT 4 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Feb 4 (HAPTONG)--South Korea will have a series of consultative meetings with its key allies in New York in early March to discuss measures they will jointly take to counter North Korea's anti-Seoul move at the United Nations and other international organizations, it was learned here today.

When Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin pays a visit to the United States in early March, a government source said, he will make a stopover in New York and contact with representatives to the United Nations from friendly countries, including the United States, Britain, Japan, West Germany, France, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

At the series of talks with the key allies, the source said, Foreign Minister Pak is expected to maintain South Korea's opposition to any unproductive debate of the Korean question at the world forum.

North Korea has recently reiterated its longstanding opposition to the proposed cross recognition by major powers of South and North Korea and the proposed simultaneous admission of Seoul and Pyongyang to the United Nations. The communist regime in Pyongyang was also reportedly planning to send a high-powered mission to Burma, Nepal, Malaysia and other Asian countries.

The source said that the North Korean diplomatic campaign was clearly aimed at winning more international support for its position at the non-aligned foreign ministers conference scheduled for May and August and this fall's U.N. General Assembly.

Concluding that there is no possibility of North Korea accepting the proposed simultaneous admission of South and North Korea to the United Nations, it was learned, the government will launch allout diplomatic efforts to create an atmosphere favorable to South Korea's unilateral U.N. membership.

MEETING OF DIPLOMATIC MISSION CHIEFS REVIEWS ASIAN DEVELOPMENTS

SK070057 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0052 GMT 7 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Feb 7 (HAPTONG)--Korean diplomatic mission chiefs posted in the Asian region held their second day session here today to review developments in the region and measures to counter Pyongyang's anti-Seoul moves.

The five-day meeting, presided over by Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin, discussed U.S. policy change in Asia in the context of the planned withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea and ways to block North Korea's propaganda offensive.

They also dealt with measures to neutralize Pyongyang's political moves about to be directed to Malaysia, Burma, Nepal and other Southeast Asian nations. North Korea is reportedly sending a high-powered delegation to those countries.

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED BY SOVIET NAVAL BUILDUP IN FAR EAST

SK060820Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0810 GMT 6 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Feb 7 (HAPTONG)--The Seoul government was known today as planning to seek joint measures with the United States and Japan to effectively meet the impact of the growing Soviet military buildup in the Far East on the maintenance of military balance in this part of the world including the Korean Peninsula, it was reported here.

The Korean Government's move was based on the conclusion that the continued Soviet naval buildup in the Far East coupled with the planned withdrawal of U.S. Ground Forces from Korea is feared to encourage North Korea to step up its aggressive provocations against Seoul, the report said.

Asked to comment on the Soviet naval expansion, Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin said today that the government was closely watching such developments with deep concern.

Meanwhile, a government source said today that the expansion of the Soviet military power would affect the U.S. Asian strategy, including the defense of South Korea, and Japan's security. This will surely serve as an occasion for South Korea, the United States and Japan to review the general security situation in the Far East and to study counter-measures, the source said.

Foreign Minister Pak is expected to discuss with his Japanese and U.S. counterparts, Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, security issues in connection with the Soviet military buildup when he visits Tokyo next week and Washington early next month, the report said.

RPR RADIO STRESSES NEED FOR ALLIANCE WITH COMMUNISTS

SK070910Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 6 Feb 78 SK

[Unattributed commentary: "Alliance with Communists Is the Way To Save the Nation"]

[Text] As we know, the Council for Promotion of Peaceful Reunification in North Korea, which consists of former South Korean lawmakers and political and social figures who defected to the North during the Korean War, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the appeal by the joint meeting of DPRK political parties and social organizations held January 1977 in Pyongyang for checking permanent division of the nation and attaining the fatherland's reunification by unity of the patriotic forces of the North and South, on 26 January sent a letter to parties, groups, and figures representing all walks of life in South Korea.

The letter which appeals to politicians, religious persons, journalists and professors to rise up to save the nation thru alliance with communists, is winning great sympathy among political and social figures of South Korea. Today, South Korean political and social figures are raising their voices that, in order to check the nation's permanent division and attain its independent and peaceful reunification, the masses of the North and South, regardless of their political views and religion, must first unite, and alliance with communists is the only way to save the nation. This is absolutely right.

Our country's reunification issue is, in essence, an internal affair of the nation to restore national sovereignty violated by the foreign aggressors and to end the nation's division created by the foreign forces. In this respect, the fatherland's reunification is a task for the entire people and should be attained by the entire people. We are a homogeneous people who have maintained a society on this land through a long 5000-year history. Now, how would it be possible to have a division into two peoples and two nations? This can never be allowed. We must check the nation's permanent division at any cost and attain reunification by uniting the people. For this, we must first of all realize the grand unity of the nation, disregarding differences in ideologies, political views, religions and systems, and wholeheartedly back an alliance with communists instead of the anti-communist concept.

In reality, there are two different social systems in the two parts of the nation, and people residing in half the nation are building socialism. We cannot attain reunification without taking these facts into consideration. In particular, reunification through anti-communism which would result in the ruin of half the nation is nothing but a preposterous, wild fancy. As history has proven, imperialists and their stooges have tried to root out communism for more than 100 years in vain.

Despite this fact, the Pak Chong-hui clique is running wild to inspire hostile feelings among the same nation and to busily engage itself in preparations for a war of northward invasion. This is aimed at perpetuating the country's division.

Quite simply, anti-communism is not the will of our people. Anti-communism is a suppressive slogan which the world reactionary rulers invented after the advent of world communism to oppress people. It is a slogan of aggression which imperialists fabricated to dominate other nations.

The U.S. imperialists, who have occupied this land since liberation in 1945, justify their occupation of South Korea under the slogan of anti-communism. All successive South Korean rulers have introduced foreign forces into the country under the pretext of anti-communism and justified their policy of colonial subordination to foreign forces under the pretext of anti-communism. In particular, Pak Chong-hui declared anti-communism the supreme national policy from the first day of his seizure of power, in order to inspire hostility against North Korea. The Pak Chong-hui clique's declaration of anti-communism as the supreme national policy was, needless to say, designed to entrust South Korea to the foreign aggressors and to realize his wild ambition for remaining in office a long time by dividing the country permanently.

To this end, the Pak Chong-hui clique has used anti-communism as a slogan hostile to the brethren in North Korea and as a means of oppressing the people. It has also used it as a means to justify its policy of relying upon outside forces and of perpetuating national division. The Pak Chong-hui clique even fabricated the fascist yusin system--a system for national division and war--under the pretext of anti-communism. Thus it brutally suppresses all patriotic forces demanding democratization of the society and the country's independent reunification.

All criminal acts, including barbarous suppression of people, are perpetrated under the slogan of anti-communism. The Pak Chong-hui clique has also reduced this land to one in which fascist acts are rampant--a power-reeking military drill ground and human hell. It tries to justify this with anti-communism and to fabricate two Koreas in every way. It is now very clear what is patriotic and what is not patriotic. Needless to say, we must smash the Pak Chong-hui clique's anti-communist, fascist, and splittist schemes and uphold the banner of saving the nation through alliance with communists. This is the patriotic way. No matter whether one is a politician, a religious person, journalist, or professor, he must, if he is Korean, go forth upon this patriotic path.

The time has come for those who were wrong in the past to take the right road. If one really loves the nation and people, he must join the struggle to overthrow the fascist, anti-communist and splittist Pak Chong-hui clique and attain democratization of the society and the nation's independent and peaceful reunification.

BRIEFS

CIVIL DEFENSE EDUCATION--Seoul, Feb 1--The government will place this year's civil defense education emphasis on further cultivating the capabilities of citizens to control various disasters. According to the civil defense education directions for 1978 bared by the Home Ministry today, 16 of the 24 hours set for civil defense education this year will be devoted to disaster-control practices. Blackout exercises, which have been conducted in Seoul and Incheon, will be expanded to cover other major cities and key industrial districts this year. More underpasses will be constructed for use as shelters in case of emergency in densely populated areas, the ministry said. It also said it will set up institutes to take charge of training programs for civil defense corps personnel. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0130 GMT 1 Feb 78 SK]

ARMY'S SPIRIT RESPONSIBLE FOR SRV'S DEFEAT

BK061410Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Station commentary: "Our Cambodian Revolutionary Army's Lofty Revolutionary Heroism and Stand of Unconditional Sacrifice"]

[Text] Our Cambodian Revolutionary Army is a proletarian army receiving no salary or pay and having no ranks or grades. Under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP, our army makes many sacrifices and fights resolutely against enemies of all stripes. It has the loftiest revolutionary heroism.

During the arduous, complex, tortuous and life-and-death national democratic struggle era, especially during the recent 5-year revolutionary war, our Cambodian Revolutionary Army performed splendidly and willingly made numerous sacrifices in order to drive out and crush the U.S. imperialists, the puppet Saigon clique and their lackeys, the traitorous clique. It dealt them one defeat after another until our nation, people and the poor class were freed from suffering, scorn and indignity on 17 April 1975.

Since nationwide liberation, as the KCP's most loyal tool of dictatorship, our army has continued the tradition of fighting and enduring all hardships, the tradition of maintaining strong internal solidarity and unity, the tradition of unconditionally respecting the party's disciplinary organization [angkar vinei] and the tradition of resolutely fighting enemies of all stripes who may threaten Democratic Cambodia. It has held high the militant banner of defending the territory, nation, people, party and poor class, and making them forever strong and powerful. At the same time, our army has used its spare time to help in production to independently support itself and contribute to making the country prosperous in all fields.

Seeing our Democratic Cambodia--a small country with a small population--living peacefully in independence, sovereignty, national honor and with territorial integrity by relying completely on itself and being the satellite of no foreign power, enemies of all stripes and especially the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese were not happy. They were furious because Cambodia was an exception to their abominable doctrine and ran counter to their criminal intention of forcing Cambodia to join a Vietnamese-controlled Indochinese federation. For this reason, after Vietnam ended its war against the U.S. imperialists and lackeys it resorted to all kinds of dark, pernicious schemes to encroach on, threaten, coerce and force Cambodia to join an Indochinese federation under its control. However, the Vietnamese have always uttered sweet words such as "special friendship" and "special solidarity" with Cambodia. Besides their political and military coercive maneuvers, they have cooked up plans to stage coups against the KCP, smash our leading administrative apparatus and thereby swallow and annex Democratic Cambodia itself.

However, all of these criminal maneuvers and activities of the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese have been ignominiously smashed, eliminated and defeated one after another by our heroic people and army under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP which upholds the banners of patriotism, independence, sovereignty and national honor.

Finally, the Vietnamese enemy insolently decided to send several divisions, including sophisticated tanks and artillery pieces, with occasional air support against Cambodia, penetrating dozens of kilometers into Cambodian territory and wreaking untold havoc on our people in the border region without the slightest hesitation or shame.

With Cambodia's existence endangered, our heroic army--which was then vigorously engaged in maximizing production to support itself and contributing to nation building--put down its hoes and plows, took up rifles and rushed to the battlefields without delay. They fought day and night, vigorously attacking the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese aggressors, tiring them out daily, wearing down their manpower and annihilating them by chunks until they were completely defeated and driven out of our territory on 6 January 1978.

This great victory, won by our heroic army and people over the Vietnamese enemy, did not come easily or by coincidence, nor is it the result of efforts of a big country with many people, a large army and varied and sophisticated arms. This is certainly the fruit of daring sacrifice, lofty revolutionary heroism, maintaining strong solidarity and unity and resolutely fighting the enemy displayed by our heroic army and people under the KCP's wise and correct leadership.

For example, on the national Route 2 battlefield in Takeo Province, the Vietnamese sent one division to attack us on various fronts. Firmly upholding the revolutionary spirit and implementing the party's people's war tactics in a constantly correct, effective and lively manner despite superior enemy forces, only a small unit of our heroic army was able to successfully fight and fulfill the heavy but noble task for our party and people, namely: our soldiers singlemindedly fought and exterminated the enemy in 3 days and 3 nights. They successively repulsed the aggressors from a point near the crossroads to Chhvea village to Kompong Chrey village to Damnak village to Veng village to Chen village to Prachreay village to Trapeang Chong Angkor village to Tuol Svay village and to Tonldap village--nearly a 20 km stretch on Route 2. They successfully wiped out and drove the Vietnamese from all the territory of Takeo sector on 3 January 1978.

After expelling the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese from our territory, our heroic army wasted no time joining with our cooperative masses to carry our various tasks. The fraternal combatants constantly carry their rifles and are always ready to fight and eliminate the Vietnamese enemy who has continued to incessantly encroach upon, aggress against and sow all kinds of destruction on our people in the border region. They are determined to defend the territory of our beloved fatherland with courage and enthusiasm. They carry sickles, knives, axes and bamboo poles, helping the peasants harvest and store whatever rice escaped looting and destruction by the Vietnamese enemy, to protect the grain and to build and repair houses and shelters for the cooperative elders with lofty selflessness and revolutionary vigilance.

All this embodies the ethic of fighting courageously, remaining unconditionally selfless and always staying close to production labor with which our heroic army has imbued itself in the roaring flames of revolutionary war in the past. This revolutionary ethic has been strengthened, expanded and boosted in the recent great struggle movement to smash and exterminate the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemy at the end of 1977, and the beginning of 1978.

Through this experience and under the KCP's wise and correct leadership, our heroic army has become a strong bulwark for defending and upholding the banners of independence, sovereignty, national honor and territorial integrity for future generations.

VIGILANCE OF WORKERS-PEASANTS, ARMY INSURES CAMBODIA'S VIABILITY

BK070500Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[Station commentary: "Our Collective Worker-Peasant Masses and Revolutionary Army Continue To Heighten Their Revolutionary Vigilance in Order to Forever Defend and Preserve Our National Independence and Democratic Cambodia From Generation to Generation"]

[Text] The land, forests, seas, rivers and islands of our beloved Cambodian fatherland are ours as a result of the resolute struggle waged by our forefathers. Successive generations of our forefathers, at the cost of much blood, flesh and bones, relentlessly fought enemies from all directions and made immense sacrifices in defending and preserving our territory as we find it today. This truth is confirmed by history. However, history also confirms that the present boundaries of Democratic Cambodia are the results of encroachment, expansion and aggression by outside reactionaries, imperialists and colonialists.

Even though Cambodia's territory has shrunk to the size it is today, the imperialists, reactionary expansionists and particularly the Vietnamese invaders are not allowing Cambodia to live in peace. They have used all measures and dark schemes to nibble at our border and are even trying to swallow all of Cambodia to make it their servant in an Indochinese federation. This is why at the end of 1977 the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese launched several divisions on a systematic large-scale invasion of Cambodia in an undeclared war. However, each of their dark and criminal activities--be they political, espionage, subversive or military--as well as their latest dark scheme of waging an undeclared war against Cambodia has been routed, smashed and eliminated from our territory by our heroic Cambodian Revolutionary Army and people, most particularly in the great victory of 6 January 1978. In winning this great victory, our Cambodian people and army inflicted 30,000 casualties on the Vietnamese who had penetrated deep inside our territory.

This great victory exterminated and unmasked the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese aggressors who long wanted Cambodia in their Indochinese federation. They were pushed out of our territory and their tricky nature was exposed. Our people and army have thus successfully and independently defended and preserved their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. We all welcomed this great victory of 6 January 1978 and took proper revolutionary pride over it.

At the same time, our collective worker-peasant masses and army clearly realize that the true face and nature of the Vietnamese enemy under the label of revolution and socialism are no different from those of the imperialist powers.

The true nature of the Vietnamese is to invade and annex the territory of small neighboring countries, particularly Cambodia. They believe this to be their right since Vietnam is larger than its neighbors and has more armed forces and modern weaponry.

Faced with this situation, our collective worker-peasant masses and army are determined to continually raise high their revolutionary vigilance. In addition to actively maximizing production, building the country and defending the land, sea and island territories, our collective worker-peasant masses and army are continuing the class struggle in a more vigorous and in-depth manner by trying to eliminate all enemy activities planted inside our country and by exchanging experiences with each other.

Besides the struggle to build the ranks of our revolution and people, our people, revolutionary male and female combatants and cadres are also arduously striving to eliminate all manifestations of private ownership in the forms of power, material possessions, views and ideology so that each of them in each cooperative, trade union and unit can catch up with the revolutionary movement and become part of the strategic force of the party and revolution. Moreover, our people and army are also struggling without regret or hesitation to completely eliminate complacency, private ownership, lax discipline and so forth. This is what is meant by heightening revolutionary vigilance as displayed by our collective worker-peasant masses and army.

Because our people have been constantly heightening their revolutionary vigilance, at present, even though the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese continue to encroach upon, shell and pound our territory and send spies and commandoes to destroy property and kill our people in the border area, the movement to build the country by our union workers and cooperative peasants is actively proceeding. Moreover, our collective worker-peasant masses and army have essentially eliminated the enemy stooges, continuously smashed and routed all dark schemes and successively countered and eliminated the spying, sabotage and subversion of enemies of all stripes, particularly the Vietnamese.

In brief, we have been able to successfully defend our territory, and our nation building movement has continuously gained great momentum because we have always raised our revolutionary vigilance high. This is another valuable experience of our great movement to defend national independence and Democratic Cambodia and of our great movement to build the country. Based on this valuable experience, our collective worker-peasant masses and army are continuing to heighten their revolutionary vigilance in order to defend our national independence, sovereignty, honor and territorial integrity, to keep them Red and everlasting for future generations and to make our Democratic Cambodia prosperous by leaps and bounds.

YOUTH INTENSIFY PRODUCTION, DEFENSE EFFORTS

EKO40510Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Jan 78 BK

[Station commentary: "Our Revolutionary Youth Are Determined To Link Themselves With the Current Great Movement To Defend and Build the Country Forever"]

[Text] Since the country's liberation, as masters of the country, revolution, land, water, forests and national destiny our revolutionary male and female combatants clearly recognize their new tasks: defending the country, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity forever and continuing the socialist revolution and construction in Cambodia in all fields.

Accordingly they have spared no efforts--moral, physical or intellectual--to join our collective worker-peasant masses and army in fulfilling all revolutionary tasks with constant vigor and enthusiasm to effectively contribute to rapidly developing the country and defending its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity forever.

However, the imperialists--especially U.S. imperialists--the expansionist reactionaries and the annexationist Vietnamese have always wanted to subjugate the Cambodian nation and people. These enemies have encroached upon and violated our borders, including our land, sea and island territories.

At the same time, the enemy of all stripes--especially the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese--have also carried out espionage and subversive activities attempting to instigate coups against the KCP and the Government of Democratic Cambodia to force Cambodia into joining a Vietnamese-controlled Indochinese federation, while publicly these annexationist Vietnamese aggressors have been shouting that they are close friends of Cambodia in order to mislead the Cambodian people and world public opinion and to conceal their deceitful, aggressive and cruel nature.

However, the dark, evil schemes and the criminal, undercover activities of all enemies--especially the Vietnamese--have been successively smashed and ignominiously defeated by our people and army under the KCP's wise and correct leadership.

Nevertheless, unable to forget their defeats and still wanting to annex Cambodian territory into a Vietnamese-controlled Indochinese federation, in September 1977 the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese insolently and openly sent several divisions to invade our territory in an undeclared war. However, this military adventure of the Vietnamese experienced a most shameful defeat on 6 January 1978.

Though badly trounced and forced to flee in complete ignominy back to their territory, the Vietnamese continue to incessantly encroach upon, strafe and shell our people in the border region.

Clearly aware of the dark, evil Vietnamese designs, our revolutionary youth are determined to further heighten revolutionary vigilance and defend the country's independence, sovereignty, national honor and territorial integrity.

In order to implement these resolutions, our youth are striving to grasp the true nature and monitor the maneuvers of aggression, expansion and annexation launched against Cambodia by the Vietnamese enemy. To defend the country's independence, sovereignty, national honor and territorial integrity, our revolutionary youth continue to maintain their solidarity with the collective worker-peasant masses and army under the KCP's correct leadership, and ready themselves to smash all aggressive activities and criminal maneuvers of the Vietnamese at all times. Meanwhile, our revolutionary male and female combatants also strive to strengthen their independence, self-reliance and mastery of their country's destiny.

In addition, our youth clearly recognize that the existence of our nation and the future of our people are priceless. Our revolutionary forefathers who sacrificed their lives on countless battlefields in the past had the singleminded goal of defending the nation's existence. They died so that the new generations would enjoy freedom.

Therefore, our revolutionary youth--heirs to the present and future revolution--pay great attention to studying and emulating the model of selflessness of our fallen heroes by striving to eliminate all traces of private, personal and individual property concepts from their minds and to replace them with the concepts of collective property advocated by the party. Furthermore, our youth clearly recognize that our army's great struggle to defend the country, independence, sovereignty, national honor and territorial integrity with revolutionary heroism and the great struggle by our collective worker-peasant masses to build and develop the country by leaps and bounds are vigorous movements of class struggle to temper, build and strengthen their revolutionary spirit in all fields.

At the same time, our youth on all fronts are determined to intensify their efforts to carry out key tasks to contribute to building the country at a great leap forward. By the same token, they are determined to defend offices, departments, factories, cooperatives and collective property in the rear as part of their contribution to fighting and exterminating the aggression, expansion and annexation as well as all evil activities of all enemies, particularly the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese from our territory to contribute to defending Democratic Cambodia, the KCP, people, worker-peasant revolutionary administration and fruits of victory of our revolution forever.

PRODUCTION, DEFENSE ACTIVITIES IN TAKEO'S SROK TREANG

BK060053Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Our revolutionary army on the frontline is in the process of raising the banner to combat and eliminate all the provocative activities of the Vietnamese expansionist and annexationist enemy.

To help boost the efforts of our combatants on the frontline, cooperative peasants in Srok Treang, Takeo sector of the southwestern region have pledged to launch an offensive to rapidly harvest and defend their entire rainy season rice. Armed with this strong resolution, our cooperative peasants in Srok Treang are now working day and night.

The drive to harvest the rainy season rice is continuing relentlessly in the ricefields in the vicinity of Trapeang Russei, Lomchang; in the area east of Krang Rong, Boeng Pronam; in the area west of Trapeang Sla and in the area near Spean Trapeang Louk, south of the Phnom Knnak dike. At the same time, our fraternal cooperative people are also trying to defend their crops in the fields and granaries. They are organizing into groups to insure round-the-clock surveillance. They are trying to protect their crops from fire and destruction by insects or animals. Moreover, they are striving to prevent any enemy from plundering or destroying their crop.

Under the KCP's correct and clear-sighted leadership, the drive to harvest and defend the rainy season rice of our cooperative peasants in Srok Treang is now in full swing.

Our cooperative people are vigorously trying to fulfill their task because of their strong hatred of the Vietnamese enemy who continues provocative activities along the border of our beloved Cambodia. Imbued with the KCP's stand on independence, sovereignty and self-reliance, cooperative peasants in Srok Treang are resolved to rapidly harvest their rainy season rice and to properly defend it. All of them are also resolved to intensify their drive to grow dry season rice to increase production in conformity with the party's and government's plan. All these efforts are designed to improve the people's living conditions, supply the frontline and contribute to defending the country and building it into a prosperous nation by leaps and bounds. At the same time, all of them are resolved to raise their revolutionary vigilance higher to smash the dark and vicious maneuvers of all enemies, particularly those of the Vietnamese expansionist and annexationist aggressors who are still shelling our territory and sending infiltrators to murder and commit destructive acts against our people in the border areas. All of them pledge to contribute to the struggle to defend forever national independence, sovereignty, national dignity and territorial integrity.

CONFESSION REVEALS RECRUITMENT, ACTIVITIES AS SRV 'SPY'

BK050804Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Confession by Vietnamese "spy" (Chau Choy), alias (Uk Pendara)--portion recorded]

[Text] Today we broadcast the confession of (Chau Choy), alias (Uk Pendara), a Cambodian national from Kampuchea Kraom, south Vietnam, and former CIA agent used by the Vietnamese as their agent serving the Vietnamese ambition to annex Cambodia.

[Begin recording in Cambodian] Let me report to the Cambodian Revolutionary Organization:

My name is (Chau Choy), alias (Uk Pendara). I am a Vietnamese agent spying in Cambodia. I am 50 years old. I was born in (Trapeang Bav) hamlet, (Ang Toek) commune, Svay Tong district, Muat Chruk Province [Cambodian name for former Cambodian area--Chau Doc Province, SRV]. My wife's name is (Nguyen Cuc Ngu). I have three children: one daughter and two sons.

In 1956 I was appointed first assistant by a commune chief named (Kruoch). In 1958 Svay Tong district Chief (Chau Nguon) asked me to resign from the position of commune chief assistant to become his spy. In 1966 I [words indistinct] with Major (Chau Suong), who was a friend of one of my [words indistinct] Major (Chau Suong) sent me to work in Moat Chruk Province under the command of Captain [name indistinct]. Afterwards I became a CIA agent through the sponsorship of Colonel (Pring Koy), who was stationed in Moat Chruk Province. In 1967 Colonel (Pring Koy) sent me for training in airborne intelligence. In 1970 Major (Chau Suong) and his (mike) forces were sent to attack Takeo Province. I followed them there as a CIA liaison operating in Takeo and at Phnum Den to help strengthen the CIA hold in Cambodian territory.

In 1973 I was promoted to first lieutenant by the CIA specializing in airborne intelligence gathering. In 1974, after being routed from Cambodia, I fled to Vietnam. In August 1976 a man called (Chau Seng) in the Kampuchea Kraom Cambodian resistance movement contacted me and appointed me village headman. The Kampuchea Kraom resistance movement [words indistinct] supplied food to the resistance fighters. In May 1977 the Vietnamese were after me. I fled to [words indistinct]. In July 1977, the adviser of the Kampuchea Kraom Cambodian resistance movement named (Achar Khlang) appointed me commander of the armed forces of the resistance movement. (Khemarin) was the deputy commander. (Achar Khlang) told me that the Kampuchea Kraom Cambodian resistance movement was [words indistinct]. In November 1977 the Vietnamese launched a large-scale operation to suppress the Kampuchea Kraom Cambodian resistance movement in the villages and mountainous areas. [words indistinct] and (Achar Khlang) hid in the mountains. We were surrounded by the Vietnamese for 2 days and 2 nights. I, (Vong Mory), and (Achar Khlang) then decided to surrender to the Vietnamese. We surrendered to (Bay Thanh), who was the Svay Tong district chief.

The governor of Moat Chruk Province, [name indistinct], also attended the surrender ceremony. He and the district chief told the four of us to stop our opposition to Vietnam, because Vietnam and Kampuchea Kraom are brothers. They told me that if we wanted to fight we should fight Cambodia, since Cambodia has always been our enemy. They then allowed us to return home.

A few days later district chiefs (Hai Minh) and (Muoi Ly) called the four of us to attend more reeducation courses. At that time, (Muoi Ly) exhorted us to hate Cambodia. At the end of the reeducation courses we were allowed to go home.

In late October 1977 (Muoi Ly), (Hay Minh), (Bay Thanh) and [name indistinct] again lectured us. This time they told us that attacks would soon be launched on Cambodia, that is, in January and February 1978. They sent us to spy on Cambodia at Phnum Den, Kirivong, [words indistinct] and Kampot, to see how many troops were stationed at each of these points and to inquire about the locations of Cambodian artillery sites, the number of armored cars, the locations of mine and spiked fields along the border and the possible paths to be followed by Vietnamese tanks. Moreover, we were given the mission of determining the number of people in the border region and their living standard.

In these missions, (Muoi Ly) advised us that there were three important things that he wanted to know: 1. The number of Cambodian forces, tanks, artillery pieces [words indistinct], the strong and weak points; 2. The terrain in the border region and the general situation on the Cambodian side; 3. In case of arrest by the Cambodian authorities, we had to tell them that we are Cambodian nationals who can no longer tolerate Vietnamese oppression in Kampuchea Kraom, that we need the help of the Cambodian Revolutionary Organization.

Then (Muoi Ly) told us about the armed forces which were getting ready to attack Cambodia. There were three divisions under the direct command of the Soviets. These were the 7th, 9th and 4th Divisions equipped with 155mm and 105mm cannons, bazookas, M-72's, M-79's, B-20's, B-41's, 61mm and 82mm mortars, varied types of sophisticated rifles and so on. There were also several tanks to support these forces.

We were to set out for espionage activities in Cambodia on 1 December 1977. After 4 or 5 days of spying we had to report back to him in order to begin the invasion. As for us, he would later give us the ranks of first lieutenant, captain and major respectively. (Hay Minh) asked me to make contact with those I knew in 1970. He told me to contact my former men in Kirivong, including 1. (Chau Si), resident of Phnum Den, Kirivong district, Takeo Province; 2. (Chau Chhet), resident of Phnum Den hamlet, Kirivong district, Takeo Province; 3. (Chau Minh), resident of Chruoy Sleng hamlet, Preah Bat Choan Chum commune, Kirivong district, Takeo Province; 4. (Chau Vun), resident of Chruoy Sleng, Preah Bat Choan Chum commune, Kirivong district, Takeo Province; 5. (Ke Min), resident of Chruoy Sleng hamlet, Preah Bat Choan Chum commune, Kirivong district, Takeo Province; 6. (Chau Hon), resident of Rong Kou hamlet, Preah Bat Choan Chum commune, Kirivong district, Takeo Province.

After receiving orders for the mission on 3 December 1977, I (Khemarin) and the others entered Cambodia that night. When we reached the border we met a field of bamboo spikes. On 4 December 1977 we told the Cambodian authorities we wanted to surrender. We were taken to a monastery 5 or 6 km from the border. We stayed there until 9 December 1977, when the four of us were arrested.

26 January 1978

[Signed] (Chau Choy), alias (Uk Pendara) [end recording]

CONFESSION CITES 'SPYING' ACTIVITIES FOR SRV INVASION

BK051058Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[26 January confession by captured Vietnamese "agent" (Sam Oeun), alias (Khemarin)--portion recorded]

[Text] Today we broadcast the confession by (Sam Ceun), alias (Khemarin), a Cambodian national from Kampuchea Kraom, south Vietnam, and former CIA agent employed by the Vietnamese as an agent to carry out activities in the service of the Vietnamese ambition to annex Cambodia.

[Begin recording in Cambodian] Allow me to report to the Cambodian Revolutionary Organization:

My name is (Khemarin), alias (Sam Oeun), age 37. I was born in (Roleang) hamlet, (Phum Pi) commune, Svay Tong district, Chau Doc Province. My father's name is (Um Kroch). My mother's name is (Iep Khtum).

In 1954 I entered the monkhood in (Kolka) monastery under the supervision of a chief monk named (Mien). In 1959 I volunteered to serve the CIA through the advice of venerable (Mien) and with Second Lieutenant (Chhaom), the U.S. interpreter at (Kraing) camp, as my sponsor. In 1960 I quit and stayed home. However, I continued to keep in touch with the CIA. In 1963 I joined the "white scarves" forces under the command of Captain (Uch). In 1965 I joined the Khmer Serei forces at Chi Lang. In 1968 I enlisted [words indistinct]. In 1975, at the end of the Vietnam war, I returned home. In 1976 I joined the forces of the Cambodian national united liberation movement at (Khtoul) Mountain to fight the Vietnamese. The movement was led by (Achar Khlang), who also acted as its adviser. The deputy adviser of the movement was (Vong Mory), and the chief of its forces was (Uk Pendar). In May 1976 I was promoted to deputy commander of the 4th region's liberation forces. In June 1976 (Achar Khlang) sent me to control the movement in four hamlets of (Phum Pi) commune, Svay Tong district. In August 1977 (Uk Pendar) promoted me to deputy commander of the resistance forces. In October 1977 the Vietnamese started cracking down on the resistance forces on (Khtoul) Mountain. In November they surrounded the mountain. We were forced by hunger to surrender to (Muoi Ly), the Svay Tong district chief, and (Nguyen Dan La), commander of the Chau Doc provincial forces. They spent a full day indoctrinating me about Ho Chi Minh's life. They told me how from 1930 the Vietnamese party led Cambodia and Laos to defeat the French and later the Japanese. After reeducation, (Luoi Ly) ordered the four of us to follow the activities of the rebels such as those belonging to the liberation movement, the Hoa Hao and the Cao Dai. In December 1977 (Muoi Ly) and (Nguyen Dan La) ordered me, (Achar Khlang), (Vong Mory) and (Uk Pendar) to see them at the Svay Tong district seat. This time the Vietnamese told me that it was necessary to attack Cambodia.

(Nguyen Dan La) said: I have called you here in order to train you for a mission in Cambodia.

The duty entrusted to us by the Vietnamese was to inquire about the locations of iron and bamboo spikes as well as mine fields, the locations of Cambodian forces, Cambodian artillery sites and populated areas near the border. In particular, we were to find possible routes for Vietnamese tanks on the stretch from Takeo to Kampot.

Afterwards (Muoi Ly) told us about the Vietnamese plan to invade Takeo and Kampot in February 1978: 1. They would break into Cambodia through (Boeng Ponlich) and push toward Takeo town. 2. They would enter through Toan Han Pass and attack Ta Ni township. On this front, another target was to be Tuk Meas. 3. They would enter through Boeng Sala and push toward Kantho. On this front, another target was to be Kompung Trach township. Moreover, a marine division at Kach Tral [Phu Quoc Island] would attack Kep and Veal Svov.

The Vietnamese prepared to launch three divisions led by some Soviets against Cambodia. Among them were the 9th and 7th divisions. War equipment included Soviet- and U.S.-made tanks, 155- and 105-mm cannons and 81- and 82-mm mortars. B-40's, B-41's, M-79's and AK, CKC and AR-15 light arms.

The Vietnamese ordered me and my friends to collect information within 10 days at the most. If we succeeded, we would be given ranks from lieutenant to captain. If we were captured by the Cambodian forces we should pretend to be dumb, deaf or mentally ill or try to commit suicide in order to keep the Vietnamese plan secret.

Then (Nguyen Dan La) and (Muoi Ly) introduced Vietnamese agents to us. They were (Chau Le), (Chau San), (Chau Rin), (Chau Sang), (Chau Song) and (Chau Moen). After handing over these agents to us, (Nguyen Dan La) and (Muoi Ly) told me to make contact with spies planted since 1960, namely: 1. (Mit), a cattle merchant in Sach hamlet west of Phnum Den, Takeo Province; 2. (Sanh), rice merchant in Ta O hamlet west of Phnum Den, Takeo Province, now become deaf; 3. (Kien), fisherman, who in 1970 was Toan Han village headman, Prek Krees commune, Kompong Trach district, Kampot Province; 4. (Tem), distiller of Alcohol in Toan Han hamlet, Prek Krees commune, Kompong Trach district, Kampot Province, now become deaf; 5. (Vorn), rice merchant at (Prey Chak) hamlet, Russei Srok commune, Kompong Trach district; 6. (Peang), rice merchant at Thkov hamlet, Russei Srok commune, Kompong Trach district; 7. (Kean), merchant at (Prey Chak), Russei Srok commune, Kompong Trach district, Kampot Province; 8. (Moan), saltfield worker in Russei Srok commune, Kompong Trach district, in 1970 he was the (Phnum Poun) village headman of Russei Srok commune, now become deaf; 9. (Khvek), resident of Russei Srok commune, Kompong Trach district, Kampot Province.

On the morning of 2 December 1977 (Vong Mory) told me of (Achar Khlang's) plan to disguise ourselves as refugees from Vietnam. It was decided that if we were caught by the Cambodian authorities, we would tell them we could no longer endure Vietnamese oppression. On the night of 3 December we reached the border and entered Cambodian territory at a point west of Phnum Den, Takeo Province. However, we could not go far as there were too many bamboo spikes. We withdrew to the border where we rested. At about 0500 [2200 GMT] the Cambodian forces arrived and took us to a point west of Phnum Den where we spent the day. Afterwards, we rested at Sach monastery for 5 more days. On 9 December 1977 the Cambodian authorities sent me, (Vong Mory), (Uk Pendara) and (Achar Khlang) to Phnom Penh.

26 January 1978

[Signed] (Khemarin), Alias (Sam Oeun) [end recording]

RADIO CARRIES SRV STATEMENT ON U.S. ESPIONAGE CASE

BK070300Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Feb 78 BK

[Text] According to a VNA report from Hanoi, on 4 February the SRV Foreign Ministry issued a statement rejecting U.S. charges. The statement reads as follows:

On 3 February a U.S. State Department spokesman declared that the State Department had officially requested that the SRV representative to the United Nations, Mr Dinh Ba Thi, leave the United States on the pretext that he had abused his privileges of residence as stipulated in the 1947 United Nations Headquarters agreement.

This incident happened 3 days after the U.S. Government had publicized reports on espionage activities and arrested and interrogated a number of Americans and Vietnamese nations residing in the United States. It then groundlessly charged that a number of SRV diplomatic officials were accomplices.

The SRV Foreign Ministry rejects all the charges fabricated by the U.S. Government against the SRV diplomatic officials to the United Nations. The SRV Foreign Ministry declares that Ambassador Dinh Ba Thi and other representatives of the SRV are in no way involved in the espionage activities fabricated by the U.S. authorities.

This action of the U.S. Government is an unprecedented event in the history of the United Nations. It is not only an offense against the honor and prestige of the SRV diplomatic personnel to the United Nations, but also jeopardizes the normal activities of the diplomatic personnel of other UN member countries. This action proves that the Carter administration's claim that it desires to normalize relations with the SRV is only a smokescreen to blind the world's people.

The SRV Foreign Ministry vehemently protests against the U.S. Government for abusing its right as the host country to hinder the daily activities of a member country of the United Nations. It demands that the U.S. Government end actions that threaten and offend the government and people of Vietnam and that it insure security and conditions for normal activities of SRV diplomatic personnel to the United Nations.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ATTENDS VIENTIANE MEDICAL SCHOOL CEREMONY

BK041036Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Feb 78 BK

[Excerpt] In view of the current situation in our country, and based on an agreement between the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, on the morning of 1 February at the National Education Research Center, a ceremony was held to transfer the medical science school from the Education Ministry to the public health ministry. Acting on behalf of the respective ministries in transferring the school were Phoumi Vongvichit, vice premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs; and Souk Vongsak, minister of public health. Attending the ceremony were the vice ministers, staff directors and directors of various departments in the two ministries, representatives of various hospitals and teaching staff and students of the school.

The medical science school is composed of five departments, namely, the advanced medical science, the general intermediate medical science, the pharmacology, intermediate dentistry and primary dentistry departments.

All together, there are 399 students registered in the current academic year--an increase of 41 from last year's enrollment. The number of teaching staff has increased to 96 persons--23 more than that of last year. Of these, 54 are Lao professors who are also attached to various hospitals.

SRV ARMY PAPER ARTICLE MARKS 29TH ANNIVERSARY OF LPLA

BK061025Y Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, February 6 (KPL)--Editor's note: The Vietnamese Army newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN recently published an article by its correspondent The Nhuong, marking the 29th anniversary of the Lao People's Liberation Army. The article, which can give our readers an idea of new changes in the capital city of Laos, reads:

More than 2 years ago, Vientiane was still a dollar-dominated city, with Americans and big traders, army generals and senior officials of the Lao administration ruling the roost. The city then had a population of more than 200,000, half of which were administrative personnel, army officers, American office employees, street walkers and hooligans. Documents left by the old administration reveal that a great part of U.S. aid had been poured into Vientiane to create a semblance of prosperity and to keep the neo-colonialist machine rolling. Vientiane was a big show window where all kinds of commodities were displayed but were out of reach for poor working people. Pagodas were turned into dancing halls, night clubs and other places of recreation.

After the triumph of the Lao revolution, Vientiane became a target of schemes of the United States and its henchmen--the reactionary forces--against the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The city lies close to the Laos-Thailand border, which is only a river--the Mekong. The United States and its henchmen put economic pressure on Vientiane, cutting off fuel supply, creating food shortages, ceasing the sale of raw materials, machines and spare parts to Vientiane enterprises. They fancied that Vientiane had to breathe with their nose and, therefore, they can smother it. Taking advantage of difficulties unavoidable to the revolutionary administration following liberation, they whipped up an opposition psychology among backward elements, regrouped counterrevolutionaries, committed acts of sabotage and subversion and encroached upon Lao territory.

An officer of the Lao People's Liberation Army said: "We haven't lowered our guard over the past 2 years. We must always be vigilant because we are standing at the frontline of the Lao revolution."

In Vientiane, the people, the armed forces and security forces are well aware of the frontline position of the city. They are resolved to punish any reactionary forces for their acts of provocation, opposition, sabotage and subversion. With their firm confidence in justice and their humanitarianism, they have awakened tens of thousands of victims of the old social system and reintegrated [them] into the national community.

Among those who were recently commended at a big irrigation construction site south of Vientiane were Saochan, Saoboua and Saikham, three young women victims of the old regime who had just returned from the Donnang reeducation centre. Donnang (Maidens' Island) is a beautiful island on Nam Ngum Lake where the revolutionary administration has been helping women victims of the old regime to recover their dignity. These women said that they had fallen into the traps of the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen, and had been saved by the revolution.

Tens of thousands of victims of the old regime are taking part in production and attending A.B.C. classes or complementary education classes. Many of them have denounced hiding counterrevolutionaries to the revolutionary administration.

Visiting families of army officers and government officials, we saw vegetable gardens in front of their houses and flocks of poultry. These officers and officials told us that they grew vegetables and reared animals in their spare time to improve their living conditions and "to show the enemies that we're breathing with our own noses."

The Vientiane people's determination to build an independent economy could be seen everywhere: at irrigation construction sites, state farms, in enterprises, schools and public offices... Almost all army units and public offices have their own pig sties and hen pens and farms where they grew vegetables, rice, maize, sweet potato and other food plants.

Last year, Laos was hit by a long spell of drought, which, according to experienced farmers and meteorologists, was the most serious ever known in the past century. In the previous years, it rained cats and dogs in the wet season, but last year, many ricefields lay parched. The people in some localities had to postpone the holding of traditional festivals in order to concentrate their efforts on fighting drought. On some occasions, they had to carry water baskets on their shoulders to irrigate the fields. Thanks to their high determination to save crops and build irrigation works, many localities put all acreages under rice and subsidiary crops and brought in a rather good crop.

Although many difficulties still lie ahead, the people's administration in Vientiane city and province has tried hard to solve the problem of circulation and distribution of commodities. Thousands of officers and soldiers, together with economists went to rural areas to join farmers in fighting drought and distribute staple commodities to labourers, thereby preventing the reactionaries and dishonest traders from hoarding and stocking goods and disturbing the markets.

The traditional That Luang festival was held simply but very solemnly last November. Simple farm tools, medicines and many kinds of art and industrial tools turned out by Vientiane citizens, breeds of poultry and pigs, and increasing quantities of farm and forest products gave us an idea of the prospects for the economy in Vientiane. From a loudspeaker at the festival, a woman's voice was heard saying: "Our country is still poor and our people are still meeting with difficulties, but we have a high revolutionary spirit, fertile soil and devoted friends. We will overcome all difficulties and win successes."

That self-confidence and determination are pervading each collective body and each people. Militia men and guerrillas with rifles slung across their shoulders work on the fields while watching over the reactionaries and saboteurs hiding on the opposite bank of the Mekong River. Traditional festivals continue to be held. Expensive feasts at weddings have been reduced, but people still put on their holiday best and are in high spirits.

Workers and public employees work hard and heighten their vigilance to defend factories and state offices. They have also actively participated in agricultural production.

Opposite Vientiane city, Singsou and Sangkhi islets stand like two sentries on the Lao side of the Mekong River. It was there that in a well coordinated battle, the Vientiane armed forces and people duly punished the reactionaries and trouble-makers. Soldiers guarding these islets have also grown vegetables and raised pigs and poultry. The music and songs from these islets daily bring the Vientiane citizens firm confidence in their strength and in the future of the city and the country as a whole.

CAMBODIAN ATTACK ON BORDER POST REPORTED

BK070734Y Bangkok WORLD in English 7 Feb 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Si Sa Ket--A large number of Khmer Rouge soldiers attacked a Border Patrol Police [BPP] base in Kantharak district yesterday and put it and 10 houses in the compound to the torch. In an urgent report to Bangkok this morning the situation in the district was described as still tense. The attack, police said, was launched by Khmer Rouge soldiers positions atop Khao Phra Wihan, a historic hill bordering Thailand and Cambodia. Under attack at 4:00 a.m. was BPP base 329.

The official report said at the height of the fighting, the base defenders retreated from their base after being heavily outnumbered by the assailants. The intruders captured the base at around 1 p.m. and put the base and 10 houses of villagers living nearby to the torch. Casualties on the government side were not immediately known but the report said Border Patrol Police reinforcements with supporting armoured personnel carriers had rushed to the scene. Fighting was continuing at last report.

POST COMMENTS ON SRV'S PROPOSED CEASE-FIRE WITH CAMBODIA

BK070052Y Bangkok POST in English 7 Feb 78 p 6 BK

[Editorial: "A Positive Move by Vietnam"]

[Text] If the official VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY has got it right, Hanoi would appear to have come up with something more positive in the way of a peace plan to end the fighting between Vietnam and its neighbour, Cambodia. Shorn of the customary preamble about "antiimperialist solidarity" the agency statement as broadcast by Radio Hanoi would seem to offer a basis on which the two sides could negotiate. The idea of a cease-fire is not new, nor is the proposed undertaking not to interfere in each other's internal affairs, but this time Hanoi has broken new ground in proposing a withdrawal of both armies to positions 3 miles from the border within their respective territories. What is of even greater interest is the suggestion by Hanoi that there should be some form of international supervision--admittedly not defined--of the border area.

The Cambodians have always insisted upon a Vietnamese withdrawal of forces as a minimum requirement before any negotiations could take place and this would now appear to have been offered--presumably, of course, on the basis that Cambodia also should withdraw its forces. Inevitably, the really vexed question will be that of withdrawal from what particular point as the two sides hold differing views on exactly what line constitutes the border between them. It is to be hoped that, as proof of its sincerity, Vietnam will spell out in greater detail its plan for some form of international supervision and guarantee. There has been a hint, but nothing more than that, that Vietnam has in mind the involvement of the United Nations in some peacekeeping role. A formal approach to the UN by Vietnam at least would give substance to Hanoi's claims that it genuinely wants to end the conflict.

SOVIET MILITARY ATTACHE APPROVED

BK040323Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0307 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Bangkok, Feb 4 (AFP)--The Thai government has agreed to a military attache joining the Soviet Embassy staff in Bangkok, it was reported today. The new post will go to Colonel Anatoliy Guriyev of the Soviet Air Force. Previous Thai governments had always opposed accepting Communist bloc military attaches.

SIPHIPHAT ON FISHING INITIATIVES WITH ASIAN COUNTRIES

BK070538Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 7 Feb 78 BK

[6 February interview with Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives Aphon Siphiphat--recorded]

[Text] [Aphon] I have instructed officials concerned to review all past contacts made with countries with which we want to establish joint fishing ventures. I regard today's signing of an agreement with Bangladesh as a success that will lead to similar cooperation with other neighboring countries. We will negotiate with Indonesia, Vietnam and Burma, and approach Democratic Cambodia after relations between our two countries are normalized. We have already reached an agreement with India on this matter. As a result of these efforts, we believe that our fishermen will be able to fish in the economic zones of the other countries and will not encounter any problems while fishing beyond our territorial waters.

[Question] Will the private sector accompany the Fishery Department's officials during their trip to Bangladesh next month?

[Answer] Yes, they will go with us. The [Bangladesh] minister told me that he had already invited the private sector to accompany government officials to Bangladesh. On behalf of Thai fishermen, I have asked the Bangladesh minister to convey our thanks to his government for the release of many Thai fishermen. We hope that the Bangladesh Government and courts will kindly consider returning the Thai fishing boats captured by its authorities. I believe that we will soon hear good news from Bangladesh.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON RETURNING NEW LAO REFUGEES

BK031438Y Bangkok POST in English 2 Feb 78 p 3 BK

[Text] Thai and Lao authorities have agreed that new refugee arrivals from Laos would be driven back and that Laos would readily accept them, according to Nakhon Phanom Governor Somphon Klinphongsai. He said that the understanding was reached on the 13th of last month between the deputy governor of Savannakhet, Bounphan Vilakit, and himself.

PLANNED RICE EXPORTS FOR FIRST QUARTER ANNOUNCED

BK060910Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Commerce Minister Nam Phunwatthu has disclosed that the Commerce Ministry will increase rice exports to at least 500,000 tons during the first 3 months of this year, when paddy prices usually decline because of the farmers' recent harvest. Export of this huge quantity of rice is expected to encourage millers to buy more paddy from farmers.

The commerce minister has said that rice exports in the later periods will slow down to prevent a rice shortage in this country and that the ministry will export rice in later periods in appropriate amounts in order to get good prices, because the demand for rice in foreign markets is still high this year.

The export of 500,000 tons of rice during the first quarter of 1978 is in compliance with agreements concluded with foreign countries at the governmental level. More than 20,000 tons of rice have already been exported in January. The minister believes that the export target of 500,000 tons for the first 3 months of this year will be achieved.

KRIANGSAK CALLS ON 'MISLED' STUDENTS TO RETURN TO SCHOOL

BK060256Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 6 Feb 78 1 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan has warned students against using "force" instead of "brains" in calling for democracy. Addressing students in a reception at Chiang Mai University Saturday night, General Kriangsak announced that the greenlight has been switched on for students' activities inside and outside the universities but "you should also control yourselves from being used by subversive elements," he urged. "I fully support all students' activities which are advantageous to society but I suggest that you use your brains instead of violence in any activity, otherwise you will never gain the public support," he said.

He added: "For those who had been misled and want to return to the fold, I plead that you return to your class. Please return as it's time for us to unite. I assure you that safety will be provided. I'm aware of their whereabouts, their numbers and their activities but I promise that no punishment will be handed down on them."

The prime minister was apparently referring to the students who went underground after the Oct 6, 1976 military takeover. In his military uniform, General Kriangsak said: "I come here today as an ordinary citizen but I put on this military uniform because I have no time to change it. I didn't come as a dictator who has monopolized democracy." "Please understand that soldiers also love democracy. But present soldiers do not love violence as they did in the past. It's obsolete," he declared. The premier asked the students to wait and see the new permanent constitution. "My cabinet and I will however abide by the current interim constitution, he said.

POST REPORTS INCREASED PULO ACTIVITIES

BK050356Y Bangkok POST in English 5 Feb 78 p 1 BK

[Text] The extremist Moslem separatist group calling itself the Pattani United Liberation Organisation (PULO) is conducting a reign of terror in Tha Sala district of Nakhon Si Thammarat Province and forcing villagers to flee their homes, a former member of parliament for the area claimed yesterday. Onetime democrat MP Nael Phongphaeo told the POST that the PULO was not only extorting "taxes" from the villagers on pain of severe reprisals for non-payment, but was also forcing local farmers to supply them with food and living essentials.

It was the first time that elements of the fanatical group which seeks the secession of Thailand's four southernmost provinces had been reported in the area.

The former parliamentarian said that PULO guerrillas initially concentrated their activities on Tambon Nopphitham and were demanding that rubber tappers pay them as much as 30 per cent of their income as protection fees. Meanwhile a senior military official in Pattani said that more than 100 young Thai Moslems have gone missing from their homes in recent months and intelligence reports indicate that many have joined up with separatist groups.

The disclosures followed the announcement of a nationwide police alert for 50 members of the PULO who have recently slipped into Thailand after receiving training in an unnamed foreign country in sabotage and terrorist techniques. A watch is being maintained at all points of entry into the kingdom for an additional 300 to 350 extremists who are now undergoing training abroad. Police have the names of the 50 saboteurs currently in Thailand and are searching both for them and for the shadowy leader of the PULO, tentatively identified as Tengku Piror.

VOPT ON KRIANGSAK'S PROMISE TO DESTROY CPT

BKO70010Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT
5 Feb 78 BK

[Commentary: "Who in Fact Will Be Destroyed?"]

[Text] Soon after becoming prime minister, warlord Kriangsak Chamanan began his two-pronged program to deceive and confuse the people and tried to convince them that his hands are clean of any traces of the people's blood. For this reason, he actively publicized the policies of so-called conciliation, unity and elections within 1 year, and the "return home" project aimed at students. He refrained from mentioning communist suppression in his policy statement. Is it true that the Kriangsak government wants to forge national unity? Certainly not. He did not talk about communist suppression because he was aware that if he did, people would realize that his basic intention is to suppress communists rather than to improve the people's living conditions; that he advocates fascist dictatorship, not democracy; and that he wants to sell out the country, rather than bring it independence and prosperity. However, after only 3 months the Kriangsak administration encountered difficulties. What it was trying to conceal was revealed, exposing its fascist, reactionary nature.

On 3 February warlord Kriangsak told a military audience that he will suppress the communists. What does that statement signify? First, it demonstrates that his government's policy of deception, including the call for unity and for students to leave the jungle, has failed miserably. People in all circles, such as workers, farmers, teachers and students, have more broadly united to struggle for their legitimate rights and benefits and for national independence and democracy. Second, it reveals that the Kriangsak government has been unable to solve the problems of the nation's economy and the people's living conditions, but has further exacerbated them. Last, it is a result of various groups and factions of the reactionary ruling class vigorously launching attacks against the Kriangsak government in order to wrest power from it. Faced with such a troubled situation, the Kriangsak government is taking steps similar to those of previous governments; it will fail and be destroyed just like those governments.

Warlord Kriangsak boasted that he will weaken the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] and destroy it. He will not succeed. Many past reactionary governments made such boasts and tried to destroy the CPT. However, it was those boastful reactionary governments that ended up being destroyed.

In reality, what warlord Kriangsak will succeed in doing is strengthening the CPT. By staging the bloody 6 October coup on the instructions of U.S. imperialists, the Kriangsak clique clearly revealed its cruel and unscrupulous nature and enabled the people to understand and support the CPT's path and policy. Many workers, students, farmers, intellectuals, politicians and nation- and democracy-loving people have flowed to the base areas and are resolutely participating in the armed struggle. The CPT, the Thai people's liberation armed forces and the national-democratic united front now enjoy unprecedented growth in size and strength. Warlord Kriangsak can never conceal or distort that growth.

As for warlord Kriangsak's boast that he will totally eliminate the CPT, let us ask the people about that. Did tyrants Thakom and Praphat not make similar boasts? It was they who were toppled by the people. History proves that reactionary governments which hysterically boast about suppressing communists never succeed. By making similar boasts, warlord Kriangsak has not only revealed his clique's traitorous and fascist nature, but has signified that his clique's destruction is looming closer.

CAMBODIAN BORDER VIOLATIONS FOR 4, 5 FEBRUARY REPORTED

OW061559Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Text] On 4 and 5 February the Cambodian authorities continued to have their armed forces stage military attacks in gross violation of our territorial sovereignty.

On the afternoon of 4 February and on 5 February the Cambodian armed forces used 130 mm artillery pieces to repeatedly and wantonly shell many populated areas, including Ben Cau township in Tay Ninh province, about 6 km from the Cambodian border; Long An city, about 14 km from the border; and areas containing the hospital, Cho Moi market, the bus station and public health center of Tay Ninh city, about 16 km from the border; causing heavy loss of life and property. Some 10 civilians were killed, 25 others wounded and many homes burnt or damaged.

At the same time, the Cambodian authorities had many army units, including the 11th Regiment of the 2d Division, attack Khanh An and Khanh Binh villages and other places in An Giang Province adjacent to Cambodia's Kandal Province.

Determined to protect the fatherland's territorial sovereignty and our people's lives, property and peaceful endeavors, the An Giang provincial people's armed forces for their criminal acts, annihilating or badly mauling four of their battalions in Khanh An and Khanh Binh villages, putting out of action more than 1,000 of the enemy, capturing a number of enemy troops, seizing a large quantity of weapons and ejecting the remaining troops from the border, forcing them to flee in disorder and leave behind hundreds of corpses.

In the Ong Rach Tranh area and at Thai Binh Trung village of Moc Hoa district, Long An Province, the Moc Hoa district people's armed forces punished the Cambodian army units which had encroached on Vietnamese territory, exterminating many of the enemy and seizing a quantity of weapons.

INDIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION CONTINUES TALKS IN HANOI

2 February Talks, Banquet

BK031100Y Delhi ISI in English 0857 GMT 3 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Minister of State for External Affairs Somarendra Kundu on 2 February had a 90-minute meeting with Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh and discussed with him proposals for enlarging economic cooperation between the two countries, reports SAMACHAR from Hanoi.

Welcoming Kundu and the Indian economic delegation, Trinh underlined the close historical links between Vietnam and India, recalled the visit of Jawaharlal Nehru to Vietnam and spoke of the tremendous achievements made by India in the economic and technical fields.

Trinh made particular mention of the success of the green revolution and the building up of a substantial buffer stock of foodgrains by India. In this context, he told Kundu that his country was anxious to collaborate with India in helping to increase Vietnam's agricultural production. Kundu responded by saying that India was prepared to share with Vietnam its skills in the fields of agriculture, science and technology. He said though India had some constraints of resources, yet it would do its best to assist Vietnam in various spheres of economic activity.

Kundu said he would discuss with Vietnamese leaders various aspects of India's foreign and economic policy and also try to ascertain the priorities Vietnam had for its economic development programme. He said India too had to learn a lot from Vietnam like how the Vietnamese Government had tackled the problem of unemployment.

Trinh said Vietnam regarded India as the most developed of the developing nations. He said Vietnam would be interested in Indian assistance in developing the small scale industry in this country.

During the meeting with the Vietnamese deputy prime minister, Kundu was accompanied by the secretary in the External Affairs Ministry V. Anuja, additional secretary in the Ministry of Steel and Mines A.K. Ghosh, joint secretary in the External Affairs Ministry S. Sahabuddin, chairman of the Project Equipment Corporation of India M.M. Luther, managing director of the State Bank of India V.S. Natrajan, executive director of the Industrial Development Bank of India B.D. Gupta and other high ranking officials.

After the 90-minute plenary session on the morning of 2 February, the two sides broke into several groups and continued their discussions for another 90 minutes. Experts and officials of the two sides met in separate groups again in the afternoon. The talks on Thursday covered cooperation between the two countries in specific areas.

The Vietnamese side expressed its priorities in the field of economic development. These were the import of transport equipment, textile machinery and new schemes to modernise agriculture and boost food production to enable Vietnam to be self-sufficient in foodgrains. The Indian side told their hosts that they would be glad to discuss in detail bilateral cooperation in these fields, particularly agriculture and livestock breeding.

India has already agreed to set up a rice research institute and a buffalo breeding farm in Vietnam. Experts of the two countries had discussed measures in New Delhi in January to expedite cooperation in these two ventures.

The Indian side offered that if Vietnam was interested in getting its experts trained in new agricultural techniques this could be arranged in the Iran [as received] agricultural universities. Technical training facilities could also be offered to Vietnamese in other fields in Indian institutions.

The two sides also discussed Vietnamese requirements of Indian diesel locomotives, coaches and wagons. India had offered a Rs 50 million credit to Vietnam in August last year and the Vietnamese on Thursday expressed their preference to utilise this credit for the purchase of railway equipment. The Indian side stated that it had no objection to this.

Earlier in the day, Kundu visited the Mausoleum of Ho Chi Minh and placed a wreath.

India and Vietnam reiterated their desire to forge greater unity and mutual economic cooperation among the developing countries for "more peaceful and stable environments in this region." They also underlined the need to preserve the principles of nonalignment and work together for bringing about a just international economic order.

The occasion was a banquet held in Hanoi in honour of Somarendra Kundu by the Vietnamese vice minister of foreign affairs, Hoang Bich Son.

Proposing a toast, Hoang said the deepening friendship between India and Vietnam would help in further consolidating democratic forces and peace in the Asian region. Hoang acknowledged the "unstinted support" extended by India to the cause of Vietnamese liberation and expressed his country's gratefulness for this "bold stand."

Eulogising the patriotic qualities of the Vietnamese people, Kundu said, "Your victory against foreign intervention reflected the common aspiration of downtrodden people all over the world. Your epic struggle has indeed entered the annals of history and become a glorious chapter in the history of the human race." He said as fellow Asians the people of India heartily shared the joy of Vietnamese people when the moment of victory came.

Referring to the colossal destruction of life and property during the liberation struggle, Kundu said the whole world realised the enormity of the task "that awaits you in healing the wounds of war, in normalising the patterns of living and in meeting the legitimate aspirations of your people." In this context, Kundu said that the people of India felt that it was the moral obligation of the international community to assist Vietnam in the task of national reconstruction and "it is in this spirit that we hope to be of some assistance to you."

Kundu said India was prepared to share with its Vietnamese friends the technical expertise it had gained. The visit of a Vietnamese delegation in September last to India had already led to a modest beginning in this field, he said, and added the purpose of his visit to Hanoi was to explore further possibilities of broadening this cooperation to a wider horizon.

Kundu said economic cooperation between the two countries would add "a new dimension to our relations." Besides, Vietnam and India had many things in common in their approach to international affairs. He said both regarded nonalignment as a basic tenet of their foreign policy. Both had an abiding interest in the creation of a peaceful international environment and a new international economic order. Kundu said India had no doubt that as a young member of the United Nations, Vietnam would play an important role in world affairs and in furthering the cause of peace and friendship. Kundu expressed the hope that the forthcoming visit of the Vietnamese prime minister to India would be yet another milestone in the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Earlier, Hoang said after the complete liberation of their country, the people of Vietnam were devoting all their energies to rebuild their economy ravaged by years of war. He said Vietnam wanted to be self-reliant in various fields and was seeking cooperation in certain areas from friendly countries.

"We believe India fully understands the situation in Vietnam and its needs of economic development," he said. Hoang said both the countries were wedded to nonalignment and wanted to end the exploitation by richer nations of poor countries. The two countries shared the common goals of peace and progress and "we in Vietnam hope that your visit would lead to wide-ranging cooperation between our two nations."

Received by Pham Van Dong

BK040958Y Delhi ISI in English 0907 GMT 4 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Vietnam Premier Pham Van Dong told India's Minister of State for External Affairs Somarendra Kundu, who called on him in Hanoi on February 3, that he eagerly looked forward to his forthcoming visit to India.

"I shall have certainly many things to discuss with Prime Minister Morarji Desai", he said and expressed the hope that his talks with Desai and other Indian leaders would open a new chapter in Indo-Vietnamese economic and political relations.

In an extraordinary gesture of friendship, Dong broke protocol and came out on the steps of the palace to receive Kundu. Kundu arrived in Hanoi on February 1 at the head of an 11-member high level economic delegation on a week's visit to Vietnam.

Welcoming Kundu and his delegation, Dong said he highly valued the visit. He was particularly happy since India had sent this high level delegation shortly before his visit to New Delhi.

Kundu told him that before coming to Hanoi he had a long meeting with Prime Minister Desai, who had particularly asked him to convey his very warm greetings to Dong. Dong reciprocated, saying he was "very much moved by this expression of warmth and friendship."

Dong said he believed "my visit to New Delhi will be fruitful and will mark another step forward in further strengthening the friendly relations between India and Vietnam." He would explore all possibilities of expanding economic, trade and cultural relations.

India, Dong said, was the most developed of the nonaligned and Third World countries. The technical expertise developed by India could benefit not only Vietnam but also the entire region.

Dong said: "We have no fears or apprehension about developing our friendly relations with India and we are sure too that you are ready to help us. We are also aware that this assistance from India would have to be limited in certain spheres." He said he was aware that capital investment abroad was a problem for India since it needed capital for its domestic developmental programmes.

Dong suggested that the two sides should set up some expert groups which could exchange visits between New Delhi and Hanoi and discuss the economic and technical problems in greater depth and formulate concrete proposals for mutually beneficial cooperation in different spheres. Dong said: "On our part, we are at your disposal and we are ready to share whatever experiences we have in certain fields. We want to learn everything from you." He said this was "a long term thing" and felt that the sharing of each other's experiences would go a long way in consolidating their friendly ties.

Kundu said India greatly appreciated the abounding patriotic spirit of the Vietnamese people. Vietnam had "vast natural resources which only needed to be exploited through the medium of science and technology to herald an era of prosperity for the 44 million people of the great nation." He foresaw a great future for Vietnam.

Kundu assured Dong that India was "earnestly desirous" to help Vietnam in whichever way it could. He thanked Dong for acknowledging the difficulties of constraints of the resources in India. India, he said, was striving for peace and stability in this area. India wanted to give a new dimension to friendly cooperation between the two countries.

Eminent persons from industry, the banking sector and the government accompanying him would no doubt chart out concrete measures for widening the horizons of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

After the preliminary exchange of remarks, members of the two delegations withdrew, leaving Kundu, Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry V. K. Ahuja and Indian Ambassador in Hanoi M. S. Sivaramakrishnan to continue talks with Dong and his top aides.

VNA Reports Meetings

OW031645Y Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA February 3--Premier Pham Van Dong received here today the visiting economic delegation of the Indian Government led by Somarendra Kundu, minister of state for external affairs. Present on the occasion was Vu Tuan, minister at the premier's office. Premier Pham Van Dong had a cordial conversation with Minister Somarendra Kundu and the other members of his delegation in a friendly atmosphere.

Yesterday, Vietnamese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh also received and cordially talked with Minister Somarendra Kundu and the other members of the delegation.

PHAM VAN DONG GREETES ALGIERS ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE

OW041835Y Hanoi VNA in English 1606 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA February 4--Premier Phan Van Dong has sent warm greetings to the Arab summit conference in Algiers.

Premier Phan Van Dong's message says: "The Vietnamese people and progressive world opinion follow with keen interest this Arab summit conference and highly value its special importance. After the Tripoli conference, this conference is a strong manifestation of the will and determination of the Arab peoples to overcome all difficulties and strengthen their solidarity in face of the common enemies--imperialism and the Israeli Zionists. In this spirit, the result of this conference will be a great encouragement to the great solidarity bloc of the Arab people and will step up the undaunted and surely victorious struggle for the basic national rights of the Arab and Palestinian peoples and for an equitable and lasting peace in the Middle East.

"Being a close companion-in-arms of the Arab and Palestinian peoples, the Vietnamese people and the Government of the SRV will constantly and firmly support Arab and Palestinian peoples and the valiant struggle of the progressive Arab front to recover all occupied Arab territories and restore the basic national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their homeland and the right to establish their own state. We believe that all correct settlements aimed at bringing a stable and equitable peace to the Middle East must have the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Palestinian people.

"The Vietnamese people believe that with their iron determination, with their national united bloc, and supported by socialist countries and progressive people in the world the Arab and Palestinian peoples will foil all divisive schemes of the U.S. and the reactionaries and win final victory."

The message wishes the Arab summit conference fine success.

NHAN DAN PREDICTS FAILURE OF EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TALKS

BK031040Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Commenting on the separate negotiations on the Middle East problem held by the Israeli-Egyptian political subcommittee under the direction and direct supervision of Washington, NHAN DAN today says:

The prospects are dim for resuming the negotiations and attaining some results. In truth, there is nothing new in the U.S. plan to closely coordinate with Israel in a scheme to separate Egypt, the most populated Arab country, from the Middle Eastern nations' front against the Zionist aggressors in order to impose at all costs a U.S.-type peace solution in which the illegal existence of the expansionist Zionist system and all the guarantees claimed by Tel Aviv will be fully acknowledged, but which, conversely, will ignore the Palestinian people's fundamental national rights and the PLO.

The unchanged and very ambitious strategy which several successive U.S. administrations have long pursued in the Middle East consists of creating and helping to set up moderate political, economic and military structures which would preserve the status quo and bring this important region, containing the largest oil reserves in the world, into the U.S. orbit, while limiting, repelling and sabotaging the forces for national liberation and social progress.

The neocolonialist ambitions of Uncle Sam in past years have been met by the resolute struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, which has been supported by the peoples of fraternal Arab countries. Therefore, the present U.S.-Israeli plan aims primarily at isolating the Palestinian resistance organization and rejecting the PLO.

NHAN DAN points out: Faced with U.S. pressure and due to the White House's direct persuasion, the separate negotiations are likely to be resumed. However, it is obvious that a conciliatory attitude toward Israel can only have the effect of encouraging the Zionist clique to become even more stubborn in its aggressive and expansionist stand, encouraging it to push further and demand that Cairo make one concession after another.

Anyone who believes that the White House will truly exert strong pressures to force the Zionist clique to become more reasonable in nurturing a dangerous illusion. It is not the United States and Israel, together with the forces in that region which have been drawn into the circle of unprincipled agreements, who will have the decisive voice in making a correct solution to the Middle East problem and a lasting peace in that region, but the staunch Palestinian people and the peoples of the Arab countries who are eager for their independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

TON DUC THANG CONGRATULATES NETO ON ANGOLAN ANNIVERSARY

OW031633Y Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA February 3--President Ton Duc Thang today sent a message to President Agostinho Neto of the People's Republic of Angola, greeting the 17th anniversary of the Angolan people's armed struggle (February 4).

The message says: "Under the leadership of the MPLA (present party of labour), the Angolan people's liberation armed forces and people have fought heroically and won glorious victory; overthrowing the colonialist domination, crushing the imperialists and their reactionary agents, and founding the People's Republic of Angola. The Angolan people are now engaged in the building and defence of their young republic, and are steadily advancing along the path of a progressive and prospering society, thus making a positive contribution to the liberation struggle in all of Africa and to the safeguarding of peace and security in the world."

The message expresses the wish for further consolidation and development of the military solidarity, cooperation and friendship between the Vietnamese and Angolan peoples.

NHAN DAN ARTICLE MARKS DPRK ARMY DAY

OW060803Y Hanoi VNA in English 0741 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA February 6--"The Korean People's Army, born thirty years ago, is continuing the glorious revolutionary tradition, the indomitable, patriotic spirit, and the rich experiences of the struggle of the anti-Japanese guerrillas organized and led by Comrade Kim Il-song," says NHAN DAN today.

The paper notes that with this glorious tradition, the youthful revolutionary army of the Korean people, only [number indistinct] years after its birth, performed a brilliant exploit by countering the brutal aggression by the U.S. imperialists and 15 satellite countries--dealing them heavy blows and inflicting on them heavy losses--and finally forcing them to sign the Panmunjom armistice on July 27, 1953.

"Nevertheless," the paper goes on, "the U.S. imperialists have not given up their aggressive designs. They are clinging to South Korea, turning it into a huge military base and an obstruction to the peaceful reunification of Korea. Their ultimate aim is a Pacific strategy in which South Korea will be a springboard for aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, directly threatening peace and security in Southeast Asia."

The paper continues: "After suffering a heavy defeat in Vietnam and in the face of the Korean people's struggle and protest by progressive public opinion in the United States and the world as a whole, Washington has had to announce a piecemeal withdrawal of its ground forces from South Korea. But U.S. naval and air forces will be kept there, and every assistance is being given the Pak Chong-hui clique.

"The U.S., Japan and the Pak Chong-hui clique are scheming to create two Koreas. It is thus clear that the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary rulers in Seoul remain the most dangerous enemy of the Korean people and of the national reunification of Korea on the basis of independence and democracy," NHAN DAN says.

"The Vietnamese people and army always support the just struggle of the Korean people and the people's army of fraternal Korea in their demand for the total withdrawal of all U.S. troops from South Korea, and for a stop to U.S. interference in the sovereign, peaceful unification of Korea," NHAN DAN stresses.

The paper concludes: "The Vietnamese people wish the fraternal people of Korea and their army big success in building and defending the DPRK, and support the policy of the Korean party and government on the peaceful reunification of the country."

VCP POLITBUREAU ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW060755Y Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA February 6--All organizations, cadres, and members of the party have the task of mobilizing and joining the population in discussion on the draft constitution, says a recent directive of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The directive says that the discussion is aimed at:

1. Enhancing the people's right to collective mastering and mobilizing party cadres, members and the people in discussing and improving the draft constitution.

2. Helping cadres and the people grasp socialism and its legal system and the rights and duties of citizens, promoting their tradition of heroism, and developing their creative power in the cause of national construction and defence.

3. Developing patriotism and the love of socialism among cadres and the people, stepping up emulation in production in the practice of thrift, and in raising productivity, for the overfulfillment of the state plans and all other works.

The discussion will end in mid-1978. In the first stage it will involve high-ranking cadres of the party, state, army and fatherland front, delegates to the National Assembly, and people's councils in provinces and cities directly attached to the central government.

In the second stage, the constitution drafting commission will submit the revised draft to popular discussion by cadres workers, peasants, army men, public servants and the rest of the people. Contributions to the draft will be submitted to the party Central Committee and the national assembly for consideration.

The directive points out that the 1946 constitution reaffirmed and consolidated the newly won independence and freedom, and voiced the people's resolve to defend and build their country. The second constitution, adopted in 1954, summed up the achievements of the Vietnamese revolution and asserted the Vietnamese people's resolve to take northern Vietnam to socialism and make it a solid rear base for the liberation of the south and national reunification. The protracted, hard and valiant struggle of the Vietnamese people has now triumphed and a brilliant era has begun for the development of independent, unified, socialist Vietnam. In this new stage, the state should have a new constitution, a constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The directive further says that the new constitution aims at legalizing the tasks and line of socialist revolution put forth by the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party, at strengthening proletarian dictatorship, enhancing the right to socialist collective mastery of the working people, ensuring the success of the three revolutions in the relations of production, in science and technology, and in ideology and culture and the success of the new regime, the new economy and culture, and new people and building and consolidating national defence by the entire people, so as to make worthy contributions to the struggle of humanity for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

The new constitution of Vietnam, therefore, will be both a summary of the revolutionary achievements obtained so far and the basic law ensuring the success of socialist construction. It is composed of scientific conclusions drawn from the power exercised by the people under the leadership of the working class for decades. It will provide principles for our people to build and defend their country. The new constitution will be the constitution of a socialist state, a state of the people, by the people, and for the people. So, the making of the new constitution must have the active participation of the people, the legitimate masters of the country, the directive stresses.

TON DUC THANG GREETES NATION ON LUNAR NEW YEAR

BK061423Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

["Letter" of lunar New Year greetings from SRV President Ton Duc Thang--recorded]

[Text] Dear compatriots and combatants throughout the country: On the occasion of the New Year, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party, the National Assembly and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnam Fatherland

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Front, I affectionately extend my best wishes and most solicitous regards to the compatriots and combatants throughout the country; to the families of fallen soldiers, war invalids and sick soldiers, and the families of servicemen; to all nationalities, religions, elders, young men and women, teenagers and children; and to overseas Vietnamese nationals.

I sincerely thank the governments and peoples of all the countries which have warmly helped the Vietnamese people rebuild their country.

I heartily commend the workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals, combatants of the people's army, cadres at all levels and of all sectors and compatriots throughout the country who have valiantly and creatively labored and have scored many great achievements. I specially commend the youths for always proving themselves worthy of being the assault force of the revolution and for actively working, studying and standing ready to defend the fatherland.

Owing to these efforts, many difficulties are being overcome, some new progress has been achieved in our work, the revolutionary line and targets laid down by the fourth party congress are being successfully achieved and a seething revolutionary spirit is prevailing in many places.

I appeal to all the compatriots and combatants to incessantly uphold their valuable tradition of self-reliance, to successfully implement the resolution of the fourth party congress and the testament of venerated and beloved Uncle Ho, to achieve socialist transformation and to successfully build socialism throughout the country. Upholding their spirit of collective ownership, all people should zealously emulate in productive labor, practice economization and highly concentrate the forces of the entire country to achieve extraordinary development in agriculture and to successfully fulfill the 1978 state plan and the 1976-1980 5-year plan.

Affectionate and determined-to-win salutations.

PREMIER'S OFFICE FETES FOREIGN EXPERTS ON NEW YEAR

OW061647Y Hanoi VNA in English 1609 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA February 6--The department for experts of the premier's office has organized meetings with foreign experts in Vietnam on the occasion of the Lunar New Year. Present were Dang Thi, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of the premier's office, and representatives of concerned ministries and services. In his New Year's greetings, Pham Kim Giam, head of the said department, warmly thanked the foreign experts for their active contributions last year to the construction of Vietnam.

NGUYEN THI LUU-LED VFF TEAM VISITS VPA UNITS IN BORDER AREA

BK051406Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0200 GMT 5 Feb 78 BK

[Report on visit by delegation to VPA units in western border area--date of visit not given; portions recorded]

[Text] Dear friends: On the occasion of Tet of the Year of the Horse, the VFF Central Committee appointed a delegation headed by Comrade Nguyen Thi Luu, member of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, to visit and to present new year greetings and gifts to some VPA units currently defending the fatherland's western border area.

The delegation included members of the VFF Central Committee Presidium and representatives of the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Vietnam Women's Union and the Vietnam Youth Union [hooj lieen hieepj thanh nieen Vietnam].

The VFF delegation first paid a visit to the Cuu Long Corps [binh doanf], a unit which over the past 2 years and more has satisfactorily carried out the two tasks assigned by the party, namely to build a regular, modern army and to engage in productive labor in order to build the country. In the recent past, the corps has satisfactorily fulfilled the task of defending the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the fatherland and protecting the lives and property of the people living along the border.

On behalf of the VFF delegation, Comrade Nguyen Thi Luu conveyed to all the cadres and combatants of the Cuu Long Corps the profound sentiments cherished by the VFF and our people toward them. Comrade Nguyen Thi Luu said:

[Begin recording] You comrades, children of the people, have braved all difficulties and hardships and have accepted all sacrifices to defend the territory and socialist construction of the beloved fatherland. While fighting, you have also made great efforts to increase agricultural production, thereby upholding both the fine tradition of "building while defending the country" of the people and the heroic tradition of the heroic VPA, which has been painstakingly educated and led by the party and Uncle Ho.

But infinitely more admirable is the fact that, in between your combat duties, you have wholeheartedly helped our compatriots overcome the aftermath of war and have loved the people as your own relatives. You comrades truly deserve the commendations of the military region command for your fine conduct. By your work, you have successfully upheld the especially humanitarian communist tradition of our army and implemented our party's policy of using love and righteousness to vanquish cruelty. Together with the people throughout the country, the VFF and all the organizations of workers, peasants, women and youths warmly acclaim you, very highly value your great work and are profoundly grateful to you. [applause] [end recording]

On behalf of all the cadres and combatants of the Cuu Long Corps, the comrade senior colonel deputy political officer of the corps clearly expressed the determination to satisfactorily fulfill the two strategic tasks assigned by the party in order to show gratitude for the concern and care of the people manifested in the visit by the VFF delegation. The comrade deputy political officer said:

[Begin recording] All of us cadres of the Cuu Long Corps are greatly elated over and deeply moved by the visit of the VFF delegation on the occasion of the new year. This is one of the concrete manifestations of the profound affection and solicitous attention and care reserved by the party, the government, the VFF Central Committee and the people throughout the country for the people's armed forces as a whole and for the Cuu Long Corps, their loyal and devoted children, in particular. This also constitutes a great encouragement for all the cadres and combatants of the Cuu Long Corps to enthusiastically strive to outstandingly fulfill all their tasks in the new stage.

The cadres and combatants of the Cuu Long Corps are the children of the people of various nationalities throughout the country. Led, educated and trained by the party and wholeheartedly loved and protected by the people, they have gloriously fulfilled their tasks, thus contributing to completely liberating the beloved south, achieving the reunification of the fatherland and advancing the entire country to socialism.

Entering the new stage, in light of the various resolutions of the party Central Committee and the fourth party congress resolution, our corps, together with the entire army, is carrying out the two political tasks laid down by the party for the army, namely to stand ready to fight in defense of the fatherland and to engage in productive labor and socialist construction.

Last year, our corps actively struggled to score many achievements in fighting, training, unit building and productive labor. Especially with regard to the task of fighting in defense of the border, our corps has satisfactorily fulfilled the sacred duty of firmly protecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the fatherland and protecting the lives and property of the people, as commended by Sen Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, secretary of the Central Military Party Committee, in his recent letter to all cadres and combatants of our corps.

For 1978 our corps is entrusted with heavy, big tasks, of which the primary and most sacred one is to firmly protect every inch of the fatherland's territory and to protect the lives and property of the people. Our cadres and combatants have decided that this is a task which they must satisfactorily fulfill with a high sense of political responsibility and great determination and that they will make efforts to win for many of the outstanding combatants of the corps the honor of joining the VCP in the new year.

To show our gratitude for the solicitous concern and care of the party, the government, the VFF Central Committee and the VFF committee of the city [as heard], all of us cadres and combatants of the Cuu Long Corps promise to resolutely and vigorously bring into full play the heroic tradition of the people's army and the glorious tradition of the corps; to strongly stir up a determined-to-win emulation movement; to always maintain high combat readiness and fight well; to score many achievements in productive labor; to incessantly raise the levels of both our political and military capabilities; to effect a drastic change in our knowledge and thoughts as well as our sense of discipline; and to enhance the efficiency of our leadership, and our management of troops and materials and equipment.

All this is aimed at implementing in a truly satisfactory manner the instruction of Sen Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, secretary of the Central Military Party Committee, as stated in his recent letter to the cadres and combatants of our corps: to achieve an extraordinary improvement in the quality and fighting strength of the entire corps. [end recording]

After visiting and presenting its new year greetings to the troops of the Cuu Long corps, the VFF delegation called on military hospital No 115 and the heroic Gia Dinh Regiment. At military hospital No 115, members of the delegation solicitously inquired after all of the wounded and sick soldiers, who have accepted all sacrifices to serve the country and people. Moved by the profound sentiments conveyed by the VFF delegation, the representative of the hospitalized soldiers promised that they would continuously uphold their revolutionary spirit and confidently undergo treatment with a view to rejoining their units and comrades as soon as possible to fulfill the tasks assigned by the party.

At the Gia Dinh Regiment, a unit under the Ho Chi Minh City military command, the VFF delegation solicitously inquired after the cadres and combatants and asked about their preparations for the Tet celebration. The delegation warmly commended the regiment for its recent satisfactory fulfillment of its tasks, thus proving itself to be worthy of being recommended for the Military Exploit Order, Third Class. The combatants of the heroic Gia Dinh Regiment promised the delegation that while celebrating Tet of the Year of the Horse, they will keep the regiment at full troop strength and ready to carry out any task to insure security for the people to enjoy a merry Tet.

LE DUAN, LE DUC THO, NGUYEN VAN LINH PAY VISITS ON TET

OW061643Y Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 6--Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and other leaders of the party and state have visited different localities, production units and families of good revolutionary records. In Hanoi yesterday and today Le Duan inspected a housing project, a woolen knitwear factory, a car parts factory and a number of families.

At Thanh Cong, formerly a swampy area, Le Duan was shown round many apartment buildings, and was told that hundreds of families had moved into their new homes there. The area is expected to be inhabited by 10,000 people and will be provided with necessary facilities including schools, health stations and stores.

At the Mia Dong (winter) woolen knitwear factory, which was built 3 years ago, Le Duan was informed that workers had exceeded their quotas for last year by 25 percent, and that planned output for this year would increase by 40 percent over 1977.

The Ngo Gia Tu car parts factory has just received a basket of flowers from President Ton Duc Thang as a reward for its achievements. The party general secretary chatted for a long time with many workers, among them Nguyen The Minh, the turner who won the first prize of a competition held in Mongolia recently for turners from socialist countries.

Nguyen Van Xem, boiler-room worker at a power station in Hanoi, was honoured with a visit by Le Duan this morning. The general secretary also visited Nguyen Thi Sang, mother of four soldiers and grandmother of three other army men.

Later, he called on Nguyen Anh Tuan, who holds a candidate doctorate in mechanical engineering at the office of director of the faculty of mechanical engineering at the Hanoi Polytechnic.

In Ho Chi Minh City, Le Duc Tho and Nguyen Van Linh, members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, have attended a Tet meeting organized for some 400 representatives of different services, mass organizations and religions, and intellectuals, overseas Vietnamese, and artists.

Addressing the participants, Nguyen Van Linh recalled the great achievements of the entire people in restoring the economy and building socialism since the reunification of the country. He particularly commended the members of the national united front for their active contribution to the common success.

One delegate, Luu Tien Hiep, doctor of chemistry, spoke of the joy of intellectuals who, he said, "now have much better opportunities to do their share in national construction."

TRUONG CHINH MEETS WITH STATIONERY FACTORY WORKERS ON TET

BK061537Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Text] On 3 February, on the occasion of the 48th founding anniversary of the VCP, Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, called on the (Hong Ha) stationery and office supplies factory. Accompanying him were Comrade Tran Huu Du, party Central Committee alternate member and minister of light industry, and Comrade Truong Tan Phat, National Assembly Standing Committee member.

Nearly 1,000 cadres and workers of the factory warmly welcomed Comrade Truong Chinh amid an atmosphere of enthusiastic work to score achievements to greet the 48th founding anniversary of the VCP and to make preparations for the Mau Ngo Tet in a joyful and economical manner.

Comrade Truong Chinh solicitously inquired about the health and work of the brother and sister workers who were carrying out production at the workshops [words indistinct]. He also viewed the newly produced goods and listened to Comrade (Nguyen Thanh Hung), director of the factory, reporting on the achievements of the factory over the past years and on the production emulation impetus at the beginning of the year. Addressing the cadres, workers and other personnel, he praised the achievements scored by the factory over the past years, especially in 1977, urged the brother and sister workers to strive to develop strong points and to overcome shortcomings. With regard to the task of fulfilling the 1978 state plan, he pointed out: The factory must overcome difficulties, exploit all potentials in order to fulfil its tasks and must not rely and count on outside assistance. Dealing with the difficulties relating to materials, technology and electricity, he urged the factory to satisfactorily carry out the following tasks:

1. Arrange its internal affairs so as to rationally and economically use raw materials and to fully use scrap materials and products in the repair and improvement of machinery.
2. Maintain a socialist cooperation relationship among enterprises within and outside the sector to assist one another in overcoming difficulties.
3. The Ministry of Light Industry must pay more attention to actively and promptly meet the legitimate demands of the enterprises.

Comrade Truong Chinh added: To fulfill and overfulfil the 1978 state plan, the factory must satisfactorily organize emulation movements. To achieve good results, it is necessary to correctly solve the following problems for the various workshops: The supply of technical materials and of electric power; the satisfactory organization of the lives of the cadres, workers and other personnel; the prompt conferring of commendations and awards in emulation movements; the improvement of technical and managerial work; and the role of the trade union and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in the emulation movements as owners of the factory. In conclusion, he reminded everyone to be ready to actively participate in this year's very important political activity, which is to discuss the draft of the new constitution. On the occasion of the founding anniversary of the party, Comrade Truong Chinh presented a statue of Lenin and a portrait of President Ho Chi Minh to the factory.

NGUYEN HUU THO, OTHERS ATTEND HA SON BINH VCP FETE

BK070918Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Feb 78 BK

[Text] On the occasion of the 48th founding anniversary of the VCP and of the 30th anniversary of Uncle Ho's visit to (Can Kiem) village, Thach That district, the Ha Son Binh provincial party and people's committees organized a solemn meeting and exhibition on 3 February 1978 at (Can Kiem) village to celebrate these historic days and to launch an all-province movement to emulate in planting trees to show gratitude to Uncle Ho and to accelerate the emulation movement to fulfill the 1978 state plan. Attending the meeting were Nguyen Huu Tho, SRV vice president; Xuan Thuy, secretary of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; and Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the party Central Committee, chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the VGFT. Also attending the meeting were representatives of sections and sectors in the province, in the 24 districts and in the cities and towns, and a large number of cadres and people in (Can Kiem) village and in the surrounding villages.

In a speech delivered at the meeting, Comrade Nguyen Huu Thu, party Central Committee alternate member and Ha Son Binh provincial party committee secretary, expressed the local people's deep gratitude to the glorious party and to respected and beloved Uncle Ho.

Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho conveyed new year greetings from President Ton Duc Thang and from the leaders of the party, government and the front to the cadres and people of Ha Son Binh. He praised the local people for their many outstanding achievements scored in the past two resistances against the French and Americans as well as in the present national construction effort. He urged the local cadres and people to set good examples by successfully implementing the 1978 state plan.

Comrades Nguyen Huu Tho, Xuan Thuy and Hoang Quoc Viet participated in the tree planting during Tet at (Can Kiem) district and visited the memorial house where Uncle Ho had stayed for a short time at the beginning of the resistance against the French.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN MARKS VCP FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OWO41127Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 2 Feb 78 OW

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 February editorial: "Under the Party's Glorious Banner, All Our Armed Forces Endeavor To Outstandingly Fulfill All Tasks"]

[Text] The correct leadership of the vanguard party of the working class is the most decisive factor in the success of the revolution and is a question of prime importance to the nation's development in the present era in line with the march of history. Over the past 48 years, our people have very proudly advanced under the invincible banner of the VCP, a Marxist-Leninist vanguard group founded and trained by our beloved President Ho.

The past nearly quarter of a century has been an extremely glorious chapter of our country's history. We have risen up to smash the colonialist and feudal chains, defeated all aggressive enemies, achieved complete independence and unity for our fatherland and led our entire country to socialism. Within a few decades, our people went through an extremely glorious stage of history. From slaves, we have become the vanguard fighters of the present era.

Reality is the litmus test of all principles. Our people's great achievement in their struggle for national independence and socialism was an eloquent proof of our party's correct and creative leadership. In all its stages of struggle, our party has always maintained its strategy and held aloft the two banners of national independence and socialism. It has ceaselessly invented appropriate revolutionary measures, skillfully mobilized and organized the forces of the people throughout our country and coordinated our people's strength with that of the world revolution to create a combined strength to achieve victory.

In the face of all cruel and sinister enemies and under complex and difficult circumstances, our party has always been the experienced vanguard group of the Vietnamese working class and has always faithfully represented the nation's vital interests. It has firmly held aloft the invincible Marxist-Leninist banner, closely combined ardent patriotism with pure and noble proletarian internationalism and unflinchingly fought for the interests of the Vietnamese nation and the world revolution.

The first years of the new revolutionary stage, the stage of advancing the entire country to socialism, are filled with trials for our people. The healing of the wounds caused by a fierce and long-drawn-out war, the overcoming of the heavy aftermath of neocolonialism,

the acceleration of transformation and construction to lead our country's economy from primarily small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, the surmounting of repeated natural disasters and the defeat of all dark plots of imperialism and reactionary forces demand extraordinarily energetic and creative efforts from our party and people.

Overcoming all hardships and difficulties and upholding their spirit of self-reliance, our whole people have accelerated the concerted emulation movement to build socialism and have registered extremely important initial achievements in all fields--political, economic, cultural, social and national defense consolidation. Many innovations and new factors have emerged and are becoming increasingly widespread. Advanced, positive aspects are gradually overcoming the backward, negative aspects and are promising extremely bright prospects for socialist construction.

This confirms the correctness and scientific and revolutionary nature of the revolutionary line set forth by the fourth party congress. The people throughout our country have deeply realized that only socialism will bring the full right of ownership to everyone; strengthen our fatherland's independence and freedom; make our country increasingly prosperous and strong; and enable them to have a plentiful, modern and happy life. Consequently, they will advance along the path mapped out by the party.

The present socialist revolution requires a very great change in our economic construction and development. We must strive to successfully achieve the main targets of the second 5-year plan, in which 1978 occupies an extremely important position. Great results in meeting the targets set for the second 5-year plan will constitute firm conditions for powerfully pushing forward the socialist revolution during subsequent 5-year plans.

Our country is still poor. We still lack material and technical bases. Therefore, to advance vigorously we must first of all realize and rely on our country's great potentials and on our people's great strength, that is, on our homeland's abundant and diverse resources and on the manpower of tens of millions of laboring people which is continuing to increase, both numerically and qualitatively.

As pointed out in our party Central Committee's political report at the fourth congress, what is most valuable is our country's work force of 22 million people, a contingent of more than 1 million technical cadres and workers and a remarkable military force engaged in economic construction. We must properly organize and use these forces without wasting a single laborer or piece of material or equipment and must exploit all available resources and produce as much wealth as possible for our country in order to strengthen the material-technical base of socialism and improve our people's life. This is the greatest requirement for a revolutionary change in the present stage.

Illuminated by the fourth party congress resolution and endowed with an ardent patriotism and love for socialism and with an increasingly heightened sense of collective mastership, our people can certainly develop their great power in the conquest of nature, do away with poverty and backwardness and build a prosperous and powerful fatherland.

In all transitional stages in our country, the vanguard role of our cadres and party members remains an important and decisive factor. Always taking the lead in the revolutionary high tide in the new stage, our cadres and party members must enhance their revolutionary qualities: diligence, thriftiness, integrity, righteousness, justice and impartiality.

They must remain close to the masses; adopt a scientific and revolutionary way of thinking and acting; uphold the spirit of revolutionary offensive, self-reliance and self-strengthening; and resolutely and unyieldingly oppose all negative practices, backwardness, sluggishness, conservatism and bureaucratism. No matter where they are or at what time, if our cadres and party members uphold the comradeship of communist combatants, fear no hardship and difficulties and are determined to change the situation and to satisfactorily fulfill their simultaneous responsibilities as leaders and servants of the people, they will be able to whip up an ebullient revolutionary movement, develop all their talents and capabilities and lead others to work with high output and great efficiency.

Our people's armed forces are a tool of revolutionary violence of our party and proletarian dictatorial state. Organized and trained by the party and President Ho, our people's armed forces are a revolutionary army endowed with lofty qualities and glorious traditions and entirely trusted and loved by our party and people.

In the new revolutionary stage, our cadres and party members must, in all their thoughts and acts, firmly maintain and develop the traditions of an heroic people's army and help our armed forces acquire a lofty combat strength, fight well, excel in production and become a great school for training the socialist new man. Our armed forces must not tolerate manifestations of slackness, complacency, negativeness and backwardness and must not stop advancing. No matter where they are and what they are doing, they must make great contributions to changing the situation, creating a new situation and an atmosphere of enthusiastic works and building a beautiful civilized pattern of life. Our armed forces must always remain collectives that are singlemindedly united, well organized and trusted and loved by the local people, administration and mass organizations; that observe strict discipline; and that can attract all people into the socialist revolutionary movement.

Absolutely loyal to the lofty revolutionary cause of the party and nation, our armed forces must constantly uphold their determination to fight and win; their love for the homeland and socialism; their lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism; and their vigilance in steadily defending the fatherland's borders, airspace, territorial waters and sea islands and protecting our people's lives and property. They must also enthusiastically participate in labor and socialist construction.

Socialism is mankind's spring. In the midst of this spring, our armed forces and people are looking toward the future with strong confidence and intense fervor and are advancing as collective masters with a spirit of revolutionary offensive and determination to build a prosperous and powerful socialist fatherland.

ARMY PAPER DISCUSSES IMPROVING DISCIPLINE IN ARMED FORCES

BK060404Y Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jan 78 pp 1, 4 BK

[Editorial: "Uphold Discipline and Intensively Implement Socialist Laws in the Armed Forces"]

[Text] Under the determined-to-win emulation movement being intensively accelerated throughout the armed forces, the Central Military Party Comm ttee recently decided to launch a drive to improve discipline and enforce socialist laws in the army. This drive is designed to force and enhance the sense of organization and discipline, to foster the spirit of collective ownership and to develop the revolutionary qualities and traditions of the people's armed forces. [paragraph continues]

This is an urgent and constant requirement in further increasing our army's strength, increasingly standardizing and modernizing the army and insuring the successful achievement of its two great missions--to maintain combat readiness to defend the country and to engage in productive labor to build the economy--thus fulfilling the glorious task of a large school in which our youths are trained to become new socialist men.

Since the revolution in our country was shifted to a new stage following the total victory of the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle, our armed forces have continued to firmly maintain and develop their fine qualities and traditions and to uphold their sense of discipline by scrupulously implementing all party and state lines and policies and by strictly complying with higher command directives and orders. Our armed forces have undergone training to maintain combat readiness; have firmly held their ground in critical, difficult and dangerous areas and, together with all the people, have firmly defended the fatherland's borders, islands, seas and air spaces; have positively contributed to building the revolutionary administration and bases; have steadily maintained political security and social order in newly-liberated areas; and have deployed a large work force to build the economy in combination with consolidating national defense. Our army's discipline has been increasingly enhanced. This is a major strong point which we must vigorously strive to develop so as to constantly surge forward to achieve even more vigorous developmental steps.

Our armed forces still have many shortcomings in the area of maintaining discipline. In some units, discipline has become loose and has therefore led to rightist tendencies. Other units have shown little improvement. Worse still, there have been some serious trends quite inconsistent with the VPA's nature and reputation. This unsatisfactory situation has created a bad impact on the army's combat and production power, on its internal unity and on army-people solidarity, thus affecting the army's efforts to achieve standardization and modernization and to fulfill its new missions. The above situation has resulted from such objective factors as urgent requirements and tasks in the new stage which have distracted the attention of leaders at all levels; and the venom of neocolonialism together with negativism and individualism adversely affecting our cadres and combatants. But the main reasons are the subjectivism of our cadres and combatants and their poor political and ideological knowledge. Our cadres' organizational and managerial skills remain far below the requirements of the new situation and tasks. Meanwhile, the leadership and guidance activities of various echelons still leave much to be desired. These echelons have attributed their shortcomings either to an objective cause or to the fault of higher or lower echelons, and this has led to a decrease in leadership and command effectiveness, to rightist thoughts and to a situation in which some units have neglected political education, ideological leadership and management of troops and material and technical bases.

In this drive, all leadership and command echelons, cadres and combatants must uphold their senses of criticism and self-criticism, correctly assess the disciplinary situation in their units, clearly point out good points and shortcomings, especially their own and those among their ranks, and thoroughly analyze the causes in order to resolutely develop the good points and strictly remedy the shortcomings, thus vigorously improving the discipline of the armed forces. The attitude of finding faults only in other people and units and of attributing shortcomings to an objective cause or to a higher or lower echelon is incorrect and harmful, and it must be resolutely overcome.

Faced with the important revolutionary tasks of the new stage and the ever-increasing requirements of standardizing and modernizing the army, our armed forces must further enhance their discipline to quickly overcome all phenomena of laxity and negativeness and to remedy all serious shortcomings that adversely affect the fine qualities of a revolutionary army. Party Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan clearly pointed out: New soldiers are those who observe iron discipline and manifest the highest collective ownership spirit and the leftiest revolutionary qualities and ethics.

To institute iron discipline, it is first of all necessary to improve political and

ideological education, making all cadres and combatants absolutely loyal to the revolution and ready to sacrifice everything for the benefit of the revolution, and closely uniting them with the masses. Everyone must be made to thoroughly understand the significance, importance and urgency of army discipline and their responsibility for and the honor of correctly observing it. Attention must be intensively paid to citing good points and examples and to promoting new models in observing discipline, thus creating a lively atmosphere in which each unit and each individual enthusiastically emulates in forging and scrupulously enforcing discipline. At the same time, the tasks of organizing, inspecting and standardizing troop management must be satisfactorily fulfilled.

It is necessary to closely link the enhancement of discipline with the enforcement of socialist laws and to combine persuasion with coercion in order to insure the maintenance of iron discipline in the army. Law-enforcement agencies within the army such as those concerned with inspection, control, military justice and the procuratorate, must improve themselves and develop their functions and responsibilities, and, together, with all echelons of leadership and command, must vigorously overcome all present shortcomings in enforcing discipline. All units and schools must satisfactorily conduct legal education and training to thoroughly acquaint all cadres and combatants with the orders, regulations and rules that apply to them. This is also designed to enhance the sense of self-imposed discipline in the army.

Experiences in several units indicate that primary units must be comprehensively built and strengthened if discipline is to be enforced. All tasks must be satisfactorily achieved with emphasis placed on conducting political education and ideological leadership training, educating troops in collective ownership, conducting refresher and advanced cadre training, providing proper living standards for regular troops, managing the army's material and technical bases and organizing the material and spiritual lives of troops.

The task of forging discipline must be included in all the activities of party fractions and in all the routine activities of cadres and combatants. Depending on each stage, leadership and command echelons must keep goals in mind and concentrate on completely overcoming disciplinary weaknesses so as to derive specific results and experiences for use as general guidance for motivating troops. The main point is to make leadership really effective. In order to do so, cadres, especially command cadres, must be highly determined to make an example of their compliance with discipline, must closely supervise their units, oppose bureaucracy and perfunctoriness, concern themselves with the material and spiritual lives of troops and rid themselves of all militarist [quaaan phieetj] manifestations. Cadres in charge must devise an adequate plan and institute measures to regularly control and supervise their units, to severely punish or confer rewards in a just manner and to promptly acquire some experiences for accelerating the drive to forge and enhance discipline in their units.

All of our armed forces must enthusiastically welcome and positively carry out the drive to enhance discipline and enforce socialist laws. We must resolutely institute iron discipline to victoriously fulfill all the missions assigned by the party and people.

Discipline has been enhanced in some units, such as X Regiment in the 4th Military Region, Air Defense Group A, the Quyet Thang Corps, the Song Lam Division and the tank force. We must build many units which are exemplary in their compliance with discipline and laws. Let us initiate from the higher to the grassroots levels a broad and profound movement to further improve army discipline and to fulfill all the glorious duties of the new stage.

125th CORPS HOLDS CONFERENCE ON ARMY DISCIPLINE

OWO41501Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Text] The 125th Corps in the 3d Military Region recently held a joint meeting of its commanding cadres at all levels and of representatives of administrative agencies from the provincial to the village levels to discuss measures to jointly insure army discipline and maintain political security and social order in those areas where troops are stationed.

The participants in the meeting exchanged views on the strong and weak points in maintaining and improving army discipline and set forth the following specific tasks: To closely supervise troop strength from the corps to the low-level units and inside as well as outside the barracks, to maintain the regulations on productive labor; to apply the principles regarding semifinished materials, raw materials and products; to insure two meetings per month between cadres and local authorities at all levels to grasp the relations between troops and local people and, on this basis, insure the protection of materials, raw materials and property of the state managed by army units, so as to prevent theft.

Representatives of the localities contributed many views on managing troops and agreed on organizing classes to teach the people the aim and significance of the campaign of actively assisting army units in maintaining discipline and managing state property.

After the meeting, the commanding cadres of the 125th army corps were to conduct an inventory of materials, equipment, production means and weapons to insure combat readiness, careful protection of storage facilities and production installations, and troop strength of combat-ready units.

On the occasion of the Tet festival, the 125th Corps has launched an emulation drive to improve military discipline with a view to maintaining the proper number of troops assigned for production and combat readiness; preventing breaches of discipline in barracks, during travel, at bus and railroad stations, and in those localities and places where troops spend their leave, preventing all thefts of state property, materials and equipment and scrupulously implementing all local Tet regulations.

The corps has also appointed military supervisory units to closely cooperate with the local administration, police and people in drafting specific plans to insure combat readiness and maintain public order and security during the Tet holidays.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEETING CELEBRATES VCP ANNIVERSARY

OWO41641Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] On the night of 2 February, the Vietnam Democratic Party Central Committee and the party's Hanoi municipal chapter Executive Committee held a solemn meeting to celebrate the VCP's founding anniversary. Present were [party] Secretary General Nghiem Xuan Yem, Deputy Secretary General Tran Dang Khoa and comrades of the Central Committee and Hanoi municipal chapter Executive Committee.

Comrade Nguyen Tan Gi Trong, Standing Committee member of the Vietnam Democratic Party Central Committee, delivered a speech greeting the historic day of 3 February.

He voiced the Vietnam Democratic Party's firm confidence in the independent and sovereign line and the creative and talented leadership of the vanguard Marxist-Leninist party and expressed the Vietnam Democratic Party's cadres' and members' warm feelings and profound gratitude toward beloved and respected Uncle Ho, the leading party and the communist comrades.

He also upheld the Vietnam Democratic Party's determination to closely unite with other political parties and mass organizations in the Vietnam Fatherland Front and to motivate the people of all strata to emulate in implementing the Fourth VCP Congress resolution, the 1976-1980 5-year plan and the 1978 plan and make positive contributions to socialist construction and socialist transformation throughout the country.

LATE ITEM: FOREIGN MINISTER SENDS BORDER PROBLEM NOTE TO WALDHEIM

BK071140Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Feb 78 BK

[Text] On 6 February SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh sent UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim a note and the 5 February statement of the SRV Government on settling problems in Vietnam-Cambodia relations.

After pointing out that the 3-point proposal spelled out in the statement is another manifestation of the correct stand and attitude of good will of the Vietnamese people and the SRV Government in advocating settling the problems in Vietnam-Cambodia relations through talks in conformity with the UN Charter and with the interests of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world, Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh voiced his hope that this proposal will receive the sympathy and support of the UN secretary general and suggested that he distribute the statement to all UN member countries as an official UN document.

On the same day, Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh also forwarded the SRV Government statement to the foreign ministers of the member countries of the coordinating commission of the nonaligned countries. In a note sent to the foreign ministers of these countries, Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh expressed his desire that the nonaligned countries, first of all the coordinating commission, take appropriate measures to promote early talks between Vietnam and Cambodia to settle the problems in relations between the two countries.

BRIEFS

AID FROM JOURNALISTS' GROUP--Hanoi, February 2--The International Organisation of Journalists (IOJ) on February 1 held a ceremony in Prague to present the Vietnam Journalists' Association with 750,000 korunas (Czechoslovak currency) to help build the association's office in Hanoi. In 1977, the IOJ gave the association 1,500,000 korunas for the same purpose. Vietnamese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Nguyen Tien Thong attended the ceremony. Airi Kubka, secretary-general of the IOJ, expressed the warm feelings of journalists in the world toward their Vietnamese colleagues in their present national construction as well as in their past war of resistance against U.S. aggression. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1611 GMT 2 Feb 78 OW]

FRASER, U.S. TRADE ENVOY DISCUSS AGRICULTURAL TARIFFS

OM061832Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Feb 78 OM

[Text] The Australian prime minister, Mr Fraser, said today Australia would join the United States in pressing for a lowering of what he termed extreme tariffs, at forthcoming trade negotiations in Geneva. He was speaking after a meeting in Melbourne with an American trade envoy, Mr Alan Wolff, who is President Carter's deputy special trade representative.

Mr Fraser said that in the past trade negotiations had led to a reduction of tariffs primarily on manufactured goods, but Australia now wanted this extended to agricultural products. The prime minister cited the European Economic Community and Japan as having examples of tariffs which were far too restrictive on Australian primary produce.

Mr Wolff told newsmen after his meeting with Mr Fraser, that the United States and Australia had almost identical interests in some key commodity areas and should coordinate their positions as allies in agriculture.

PEACOCK ARRIVES IN PAPUA FOR FISHING LIMIT, BORDER TALKS

OM031721Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Feb 78 OM

[Text] The Australian foreign minister, Mr Peacock, arrived in Port Moresby today on a 3-day visit during which he will have talks with the Papua New Guinea Government on the handling of the declaration of 200-mile fishing limits. The Papua New Guinea parliament passed the enabling legislation 12 months ago, and the government plans to declare the zone before the end of March. Australia has similar legislation in preparation.

Mr Peacock did not speak to reporters on his arrival, but a High Commission spokesman said that as far as he was aware the Torres Strait border issue was not on the agenda. The AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS says, however, that it seems unlikely the issue will not come up at all. Negotiations on the border have been held in abeyance since early last year. There are differences between the two countries on how the border should be defined.

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN URANIUM DISCOVERY--Two major Australian mining companies have announced what they describe as possibly major new discoveries of uranium ore in the (?Cockatoo) national park in the northern territory. The newly found deposits are said to be grouped in one area of the park. The minister for trade and resources, Mr Anthony, said today the announcement of a significant find justified his confidence that the overall uranium resources of the region could be considerably larger than the resources previously identified. Radio Australia's Canberra office says government officials have estimated that the new find could be several times bigger than the Ranger deposit found in the vicinity by the same two companies, and believed to be the world's largest. [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 2 Feb 78 OM]

AUSTRALIAN UNION BANS--Australian maritime unions have voted to lift a 2-year-old ban on trade with Indonesia. The ban was imposed to protest against Indonesia's takeover of East Timor. A vote on whether to lift the ban on trade with Chile is still going on. Last December the Executive of the Australian Council of Trade Unions recommended the lifting of both bans. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 2 Feb 78 OM]

GOVERNMENT TO RETAIN AUTHORITY TO BAN PUBLICATIONS

BK061250Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[Excerpt] The government believes that the authority for issuing publishing permits must continue in the framework of cultivating a free and responsible press. This was stated by ad interim Information Minister Sudharmono in reply to a query made by a member of the parliamentary Commission I, Chalid Mawardi, at a working meeting between the information minister and the commission today.

In this connection, the information minister said that the publishing permit authority had not been established to hinder the development of a free and responsible press, nor had it been established to undermine democracy. He gave assurances that the authority will not be indiscriminately used and hoped that the government would not have to use its controlling power too often. However, the information minister could not insure that the steps taken against several newspapers recently were the last acts of that kind.

Democracy Party Approves Measures

BK061300Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[Text] In a statement issued today, the central executive council of the Indonesian Democracy Party said that it fully understood the action taken recently by the government against university student senates and newspapers for the sake of maintaining a peaceful atmosphere and political stability in view of the forthcoming convocation of the People's Consultative Assembly plenary session. The statement, signed by the chairman of the PDI Central Executive Council, Isnaeni, was issued in response to a government reply statement, which was delivered by Defense and Security Affairs Minister General Panggabean at a plenary session of parliament on 31 January, and a statement made by the chief of staff of the Security and Order Restoration Command, Admiral Sudomo, at a meeting with representatives of political parties and the Functional Group on 23 January 1978.

The PDI Central Executive Council further said that it could not justify any presumptive action or attitude which denies a citizen the right of being nominated as president, like the one which had been adopted by a group of university students who presumptively rejected the renomination of Suharto as president at the coming People's Consultative Assembly plenary session. The PDI Central Executive Council also called for dealing with any emerging crisis in the country in a statesmanlike manner and in line with the principles and objectives of Pancasila and urged the government to take firm action against elements who were standing behind the student activities and were making members of the young generation launch activities which were misleading and harming the students themselves. In the statement, the PDI also urged the government to immediately take steps to restore normal life in all institutions of higher learning, so that students not involved in the misleading activities could resume their normal activities.

SINAR PAGI To Resume Publication

BK070902Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Based on a decision of the chief of staff of the Security and Order Restoration Command [Kopkamtib] on 6 February 1978, SINAR PAGI has been allowed to resume publication. The letter of decision was handed over personally by the Kopkamtib chief of staff to the head of the newspaper's editorial staff yesterday.

MALAYSIA

GOVERNMENT RECALLS DIPLOMATS ACCUSED OF SMUGGLING IN INDIA

BK051428Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The Malaysian Government has recalled most of its diplomats from India after they had been accused of being involved in smuggling into India. SAMACHAN reports that the Malaysian Government has confiscated diplomatic passports belonging to the former Malaysian high commissioner, Tan Sri Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman, and his family, and [words indistinct] in Kuala Lumpur.

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON DHARSONO

BK040620Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0539 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Excerpts] Kuala Lumpur, Feb 4(AFP)--Indonesian Acting Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said here today that he had reached "some understanding" with his Singapore and Thai counterparts on the position of ASEAN Secretary General H.R. Dharsono of Indonesia.

Mr Mochtar declined to elaborate on the understanding, as he was still in the process of consultations. However, he added that Mr Dharsono, whose withdrawal has been demanded by Indonesia, was still the chief ASEAN executive.

The Indonesian foreign minister told an airport news conference on his arrival here from Bangkok at noon today that Mr Dharsono had created a problem by his criticism of the Suharto government. He pointed out that his withdrawal from his post as demanded by Indonesia could be done only with the consensus of all the five ASEAN member countries. "This is the difficulty that we have to face and I know that we can overcome it as we have done in similar circumstances previously," he added.

The Indonesian foreign minister indicated that Mr Dharsono might continue in his post until the next ASEAN foreign ministers conference in Bangkok in May this year. He added that his current mission which had taken him to Singapore and Bangkok was to consult with his ASEAN colleagues on the "problem that we have with the secretary general."

He said he had discussed the matter with Singapore Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam and Thai Foreign Minister Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun and "we have found some understanding."

Mr Mochtar was met at the airport by Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail and officials of the Indonesian Embassy.

Departs for Manila 4 February

BK041432Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Indonesia's acting foreign minister, Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, left Kuala Lumpur for Manila this evening after a 6-hour visit. He told newsmen at the Kuala Lumpur international airport that the foreign minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail, has showed understanding on the matter which he raised concerning the ASEAN secretary general, Lieutenant General Dharsono. Apart from this, he also discussed various common problems facing the member countries.

Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen was at the airport to see him off.

MALAYSIA TO CONSULT ASEAN MEMBERS ON DHARSONO CASE

BK041336Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Excerpt] Malaysia will take note in regard to the position of the ASEAN secretary general, Lieutenant General Dharsono. The government will continue to consult other ASEAN member countries on the matter. This decision was arrived at following talks today at the Foreign Ministry in Kuala Lumpur between the minister of foreign affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithandeen bin Ismail, and the Indonesian acting foreign minister, Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja.

CAMBODIAN PLEDGE TO THAILAND MAY ONLY BE 'EXPEDIENT'

BK041344Y Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 4 Feb 78 p 14 BK

[Editorial: "Khmer Ties"]

[Text] It has taken an undeclared war to produce what a year of continually rejected overtures failed to achieve: getting the Khmers to smile at their Thai neighbours. Ever since tension along its border with Vietnam degenerated into large-scale fighting and loss of territory, Phnom Penh has sought to end its diplomatic isolation by playing host not only to Laos and Malaysia but also Thailand whose border regions have been harassed by Cambodian troops for more than a year. It is tempting to read into the results of Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit's visit to Phnom Penh a welcome change of Khmer heart in response to the conciliatory stance of the Kriangsak government. Bangkok's sincerity cannot be doubted in view of its consistent and dogged efforts to improve ties with its Indochina neighbours after April 1975. Not so in the case of Phnom Penh. For the greater part of 1977, when incidents along the Khmer-Thai border reached a peak, Cambodia ignored all Thai overtures for talks. No solutions to this border conflict are in fact indicated in the new Khmer pledges which are essentially those offered (but not honoured) by the Khmers in 1975 and repeated by Mr Ieng Sary the following year.

It is also pertinent that the current Khmer goodwill coincides with an unequal war which is going against Phnom Penh. The recent Cambodian diplomatic flurry will therefore be suspected to be an expedient, fence-mending forced upon it by its quarrel with Hanoi. That conflict meanwhile rages on amid contradictory claims by both sides and considerable speculation about the real objectives of Vietnam. It is difficult to see Cambodia gaining the military advantage over Vietnam and it is unlikely that the war will end soon unless both sides agree on how they should work towards this end. But until the Khmer-Vietnamese war is settled, we will not know if Phnom Penh will really live up to the assurances of friendship that Mr Uppadit took back to Bangkok.

SINGAPORE

CAMBODIA ADVISED TO ACCEPT SRV CEASE-FIRE PROPOSAL

BK070909Y Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Feb 78 p 12 BK

[Editorial: "Call for Peace"]

[Text] Vietnam's three-point proposal to Cambodia as a prelude to the settlement of their border war makes the Hanoi leadership look reasonable, perhaps in contrast to Phnom Penh, which has rejected Vietnamese calls in the past for negotiations.

There is little doubt that Hanoi is fighting the dispute on the military as well as on the diplomatic fronts, and in the latter it has seized the initiative. The elements of the Vietnamese package include first an immediate ceasefire and the withdrawal of both armies five kilometres into their respective frontiers, to be followed by a meeting in either capital to discuss a peace treaty committing both sides to respect "present border" and having a provision guaranteeing international supervision of any agreement. Vietnam has also called for a cessation of hostile propaganda.

The Cambodians have not responded to the offer, but ironically, as Radio Hanoi was broadcasting the plan, the Cambodian media was accusing the Vietnamese of a fresh assault which, it is claimed, was beaten back with heavy losses on the other side. It will surprise nobody if Phnom Penh spurns the olive branch, for Cambodia has insisted that a complete pullback by Vietnam from the eastern region must be a precondition to talks. If the Cambodians appear intransigent in the face of Vietnamese "moderation," then it is likely that Vietnam will press ahead on the battlefield, since it is believed that their senior military commanders have prepared for a new offensive. Thus it may be an error for Cambodia to disregard the Vietnamese proposals, both from a strategic and a diplomatic standpoint. They are in a situation in which they cannot win outright, and the best they can do is to stem creeping Vietnamisation.

'LOGIC' POINTS TO IMPROVED SINGAPORE-VIETNAM RELATIONS

BK081032Y Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 2 Feb 78 p 16 BK

[Editorial: "Vietnam Ties"]

[Text] Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam struck an encouraging note in his answer to a parliamentary question about Singapore's relations with Vietnam: They are back to normal, he said. The evidence cited for this claim are the resumption of telephone and telex mail ties in December 1977, cut off in 1975, and the ongoing, routine functioning of Vietnam's import and export corporation here, as well as continuing diplomatic contacts in third countries. Of the hijacking incident last October, which had caused a breach in the gradual improvement of bilateral ties, Mr Rajaratnam could only say that Singapore had its views--which apparently are not shared by Vietnam. This surely is the core of the problem, and here no light was shed. Are the Vietnamese appreciative of the low-key, brisk manner in which the hijackers' case was seen through the courts? Has Hanoi indicated any understanding for Singapore's position?

Perhaps Mr Rajaratnam could not disclose more than he did, but he is probably right in exuding optimism. The logic of the regional political situation points to better prospects in the bilateral relationships of the Indochinese states and the ASEAN five, and it was unfortunate that Singapore has to bear the brunt of a temporary setback in relations because of the hijacked plane. As both sides get a clearer perception of the other, the adverse aftermath of the hijacking will wear off, leading to a resolution of differences. It appears that with Mr Rajaratnam's expectations of constructive developments in the coming months, the problems of Singapore-Vietnam ties may be solved sooner rather than later. Should this prove to be so, it will vindicate the firm and correct handling of the Singapore Government in the hijack affairs.

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